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A HISTORY
OF
VERMONT,

FROM ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT

TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH

A GEOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE COUNTRY,

AND A

VIEW OF ITS ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

BY F. S. EASTMAN.

BRATTLEBORO':

PUBLISHED BY HOLBROOK AND FESSENDEN.

1823.



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DISTRICT OF VERMONT, To Wit:

(L. S.) BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of May, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, HOLBROOK & FESSENDEN, of said district, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as proprietors, in the words following, to wit:

"A History of Vermont, from its first settlement to the present time; with a Geographical account of the Country, and a view of its Original Inhabitants. For the use of Schools. By F. S. EASTMAN."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned."

JESSE GOVE,

Clerk of the District of Vermont.

A true copy of record, examined and sealed by me.

J. GOVE, Clerk.

ESSAYS

The first of these essays is a study of the history of the English language from the time of the Anglo-Saxons to the present day. It is a very interesting and informative work, and it is well written in a clear and concise style. The author has done a great deal of research, and he has brought together a wealth of material which is presented in a very readable form. This is a book which is well worth reading, and it is one which should be in the library of every student of the English language.

The second essay is a study of the history of the English literature from the time of the Anglo-Saxons to the present day. It is a very interesting and informative work, and it is well written in a clear and concise style. The author has done a great deal of research, and he has brought together a wealth of material which is presented in a very readable form. This is a book which is well worth reading, and it is one which should be in the library of every student of the English literature.

The third essay is a study of the history of the English drama from the time of the Anglo-Saxons to the present day. It is a very interesting and informative work, and it is well written in a clear and concise style. The author has done a great deal of research, and he has brought together a wealth of material which is presented in a very readable form. This is a book which is well worth reading, and it is one which should be in the library of every student of the English drama.

The fourth essay is a study of the history of the English poetry from the time of the Anglo-Saxons to the present day. It is a very interesting and informative work, and it is well written in a clear and concise style. The author has done a great deal of research, and he has brought together a wealth of material which is presented in a very readable form. This is a book which is well worth reading, and it is one which should be in the library of every student of the English poetry.

Publishers' Advertisement.

THE advantages to be derived from the use of Histories in schools are manifestly so great that they must be generally acknowledged and appreciated by the citizens of this State.

History sets before the youthful mind striking instances of virtue, enterprise, generosity and patriotism, and incites to copy such noble examples; it also presents pictures of the vicious overtaken by misery, and solemnly warns against vice. To use the words of Prof. Tytler, "History is the school of politicks; it opens the hidden springs of human affairs; the causes of the rise, grandeur, and fall of empires, and points out the influence, which the manners of the people have upon governments. It chastens the imagination, furnishes matter for reflection, enlarges the range of thought, and strengthens and disciplines the mind."

In a free country, especially, where every man may be called upon to discharge important duties, it is the business of all to be acquainted with the science of politicks and the pages of history. And what history can be more proper than that of our own country? Many persons who have been through a course of common education, as it is taught in our schools, when called upon to exercise it, have found themselves very deficient in a knowledge of the history of our own country. Whereas, had a work like the present been used, a correct and competent knowledge of our History, Constitution and Government would have been obtained.

In remarking on *Goodrich's History of the United States*, the *Journal of Education* says—"We believe cheap and brief compends of American history to be important * * *. Strike out of existence these books, and thousands of pupils

THEORY OF THE EARTH

The theory of the earth is a branch of geology, and is concerned with the origin and development of the earth and its various parts. It is a science which seeks to explain the various phenomena which are observed on the earth's surface and in its interior.

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who annually obtain a very good knowledge of our history would know little or nothing of it. Banish these compends, and you carry back the world to an age when knowledge and science were locked up in the libraries of professed scholars."

With respect to *the plan* of this work, it is materially the same as that of *Goodrich's United States*; and the unparalleled success of that work, proves the superiority of the plan over any other. It has been adopted in treating of English history, and the work is one of the most popular in England. The *Journal of Education* says of it—"If any other circumstance is necessary to explain the fact, that it has run through *more than twenty editions*, it may be found in its better adaption to the real wants and actual state of our schools than other works."

How much better is such a work even for a reading book, than the thousand ephemeral productions which are constantly appearing under the name of *Readers*; for here is every advantage of variety and interest, combined with much information and profit.

The work is published as an experiment; and as it must necessarily be a local one, it remains for the citizens of Vermont to decide whether it shall succeed.

May, 1828.

TO THE CITIZENS OF VERMONT :

THE importance of early obtaining a correct knowledge of the History of our own country, and more especially of the events which have distinguished, and the fortunes which have attended the State to which we belong, is universally felt and acknowledged.

It has long been a matter of regret, that the means of acquiring this knowledge, with regard to Vermont, have been very imperfect. The fact, that no work of this kind adapted to the use of schools has been previously laid before the publick, will be a sufficient apology for the present publication.

In obtaining materials for this work, the most respectable authorities have been carefully consulted. Much assistance has been derived from the Vermont Gazetteer, and from Dr. Williams' History of Vermont.

To an enlightened community, who are ever ready to encourage an attempt at improvement in the means of education, this work is respectfully submitted,

By their humble servant,

F. S. EASTMAN.

HISTORY OF VERMONT.

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL GEOGRAPHY.

Boundaries, Situation and Extent, Climate, Face of the Country, Soil and Productions, Lakes, Rivers, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural Curiosities.

SEC. 1. *Boundaries.* Vermont is bounded on the North by Lower Canada; East by Connecticut River, which divides it from New-Hampshire; South by Massachusetts; West by New-York, and the deepest channel of Poultney River, East Bay and Lake Champlain.

Situation and Extent. It is situated between latitude 42d. 44m. and 45d. North; and between longitude 71d. 33m. and 73d. 26m. West from London.

Its mean length is about 157 miles. Its breadth on the North line is 90 and on the South 40 miles; the average breadth being about 57 miles. It contains 9000 square miles, or about 5,760,000 acres.

1. How is Vermont bounded? What is its extent? How many square miles does it contain?

SEC. 2. *Climate.* The climate of Vermont, at different seasons presents almost all the varieties of heat and cold. It is generally healthy, as is proved by the longevity of its inhabitants. The air is uncommonly dry and salubrious : and no regular disease is known to prevail.

The winter is cold, but the sky is usually serene. The earth is generally covered with snow from December to March. On the high lands, the snow falls earlier and continues later.

During a few years past, the climate has experienced a considerable change. The cold is less severe, and the snow frequently disappears in the midst of winter. Sudden changes of the weather are much more frequent than formerly.

In spring, the transition from the cold to the warm season is highly interesting. Vegetation comes forward with astonishing rapidity. The fields resume their accustomed verdure ; the trees put forth their wonted foliage ; and in a few days from the bleak and barren hues of winter, the whole face of nature assumes the gaudiest attire.

During the summer the heat is often severe, but seldom of long continuance. The air is frequently refreshed by cooling breezes, attended by occasional showers. Long rains are seldom experienced.

The warm season generally continues to the middle or last of September, when frosts usually set in and arrest the progress of vegetation. It frequently, however, continues pleasant to the middle of November. A few days of very mild weather, called the "Indian Summer," usually precedes the setting in of winter.

SEC. 3. *Face of the Country.* No State

2. What is said of the Climate ? Are any regular diseases known to prevail ? What is said of the winter ? What change has taken place in the climate ? What is said of Spring ? Summer ? What usually precedes the setting in of winter.

3. What is the Face of the Country ? What the extent of the Green Mountains ? In what direction do they run ? Describe the eastern range—the western.—What is said of the country between these ranges ? How wide is the principal range ? What are the highest summits ? What is said of the native scenery in Vermont ?

presents a greater variety of surface than Vermont. It is generally mountainous; the only plain of any considerable extent being near the Canada line.

The Green Mountains (from the French of which, *Verd Mont*, the State derived its name) extend from the southern to the northern boundary of the State. The highest range runs from the southern boundary about 80 miles parallel to the Connecticut River, and from 20 to 30 miles distant from it.

It then divides into two branches; the eastern continues parallel to the river, and from 10 to 20 miles distant, and continues to the north line of the State, occasionally rising to a great elevation. The western, which is the principal range, passes off to the north, and extends nearly to Canada, sometimes rising above the usual range of the clouds and sometimes falling below it.

The western range is pierced by some of the large streams falling into Lake Champlain. Between these two ranges, is a beautiful champaign country, from 20 to 30 miles in breadth, second perhaps in fertility, to none in the State.

The valley of the Connecticut is also very fertile, and presents as fine a country for pleasure travellers as any in the United States.

The principal range of mountains from the north to the south line, is about 15 miles wide. The tops of the mountains are generally rocky, and covered with moss. The trees, pine, spruce, hemlock and fir, intermixed with shrubs, are small but very aged. At the highest elevation, spruce and hemlock trees, which have probably vegetated for centuries, are often not more than 2 or 3 feet high. They are

thickly surrounded by branches, so interwoven as to render the thicket almost impenetrable.

The three highest summits are Killington Peak, Camel's Rump in Huntington, and Mansfield Mountain in Stirling. The sides of the mountains are very irregular, particularly on the south, which is often precipitous.

From the principal range of the Green Mountains, the highlands decline to the east and west boundaries of the State. The descent is not uniform, being broken by frequent elevations, and by the numerous streams falling into Lake Champlain and the Connecticut.

Vermont abounds in native scenery of great wildness and sublimity. Its lofty mountains, the rude and narrow defiles that wind amongst them, and the rushing streams to which they give rise, present scenes of unrivalled grandeur and majesty.

The sloping hills, the fine intervals and the streams which water them, afford a softer and more elegant and finished landscape; while the rich and universal verdure which crowns both hills and vallies, gives to the whole country an air of unmingled cheerfulness.

SEC. 4. *Soil and Productions.* The soil is generally fertile and well fitted for the purposes of agriculture. The highlands are best adapted to grazing. Winter wheat is extensively cultivated the west side of the mountains, but does not thrive so well east of them.

Summer wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas and flax, flourish in nearly all parts of the State. Indian corn grows best on the intervals, but is every where raised in abundance. As a grazing country, it is surpassed by none.

SEC. 5. *Lakes.* Lake Champlain lies between Vermont and New-York. It is 100 miles long and from 1 to 25 miles wide. In lat. 45d. 45m. it narrows to a river, cal-

4. What is the character of the soil? What the productions?

5. What Lakes are there in Vermont? Describe them.

led the Sorelle, which falls into the St. Lawrence.

Lake Memphremagog lies chiefly in Canada. It is 40 miles long, of which 7 or 8 are in this State.

SEC. 6. *Rivers.* All the rivers have their sources in the Green Mountains. Those on the west side fall into Lake Champlain and the Hudson; and those on the east into the Connecticut; a few small streams run north into Lake Memphremagog.

The Connecticut washes the eastern side of the State, but belongs entirely to New-Hampshire.

The Michiscoui rises in Belvidere, passes into Canada, returns into the State, and empties into Michiscoui Bay.—It is 75 miles long, and navigable to Swanton falls, 7 miles.

Onion River rises in Cabot, and after pursuing an irregular course of 80 miles, empties into Lake Champlain about 5 miles north of Burlington. It is navigable 5 miles. On this stream is a cataract where the water falls 500 feet in 30 rods.

The Lamoille rises in Greensboro', and running 75 miles empties into Lake Champlain in Colchester.

Otter Creek rises in Peru, (30 feet from the Battenkill,) and after running 90 miles, empties into Lake Champlain at Ferrisburgh. It is the longest river in the State, and is navigable 6 miles from its mouth.

West River rises in Weston, runs southeasterly 37 miles, and empties into the Connecticut at Brattleboro'.

White River rises in Kingdon, and empties into the Connecticut at Hartford.

The Battenkill rises in Peru, and runs 45 miles to the Hudson.

SEC. 7. *Botany.* The principal forest

6. Where do the rivers rise? Where do they empty? Does the Connecticut belong to Vermont? Describe the Michiscoui—Onion River—Lamoille—Otter Creek—West River—White River—the Battenkill.

7. What are the principal forest trees? Are the vegetable productions numerous.

trees are the several varieties of pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, maple, beech, birch, ash, elm, oak, hickory, butternut, buttonwood, bass, cedar, chesnut, poplar, and cherry. The white pine grows to a great height, and for timber is the most valuable forest tree.

The native vegetable productions form too large a list to be here enumerated, as also the varieties of exoticks, which have been successfully cultivated.

SEC. 8. *Mineralogy.* Iron is the most common mineral, and is found in almost every part of the State. Mines are worked in Tinmouth, Pittsford, Swanton, Monkton, and Milton. A Lead mine of very rich ore has been discovered in Sunderland. The ore contains from 60 to 70 per cent. of pure lead, and about 3 of silver.

Beds of superior Clay are every where abundant. Marble is found in most towns west of the mountains. In Bennington a quarry has been opened of peculiar fineness and beauty. It is worked extensively in Middlebury, where a "Marble Manufacturing Co." is incorporated, who in 1809 and '10 sawed 20,000 feet of slabs, amounting to \$11,000; the machinery is propelled by water, and puts in motion 65 saws.

In Strafford is a rich vein of Sulphuret of Iron, containing a small quantity of copper.

Q. What is the most common mineral? Where are mines worked? What lead mine has been discovered? Is marble plenty? Where is copras manufactured?

The manufacture of Coperas is here extensively carried on.

A company, under the name of the "Vermont Mineral Factory Co." was incorporated in 1809, which immediately commenced manufacturing Coperas in this town. In 1822, 180 tons were manufactured, and 158 tons in 1823. The ore is blasted from the bed in large masses, and is then beaten to pieces by hammers and thrown into heaps. By laying thus exposed to the atmosphere a few weeks, spontaneous combustion takes place, which converts it into the *sulphate* of iron. What remains is then conveyed to the leaches, and water is passed through it which dissolves the coperas and leaves the earthy matter behind. The water is then boiled and transferred to cisterns, where the coperas chrysalizes on boughs and branches of trees which are thrown in.

SEC. 9. *Natural Curiosities.* Many of the uncommon views, the peculiarities of natural scenery and natural phenomena, which have been classed under this head, occur in this State.

To the traveller almost every part presents a variety of interesting objects.—Passing in any direction, he will find frequent cause of admiration, and of astonishment, at the works of nature.

In Plymouth are several interesting caverns. The largest is entered by a sloping passage of about 10 feet leading into an apartment 27 feet long, 20 wide, and 20 high. From this, passages lead off into several other rooms, one of which is 30 feet long, 12 wide, and 20 high.

Vermont abounds with curiosities of this description. In Brandon, Danby, Bennington, Bradford, Duxbury, Monkton, and Halifax, they have been explored, and no doubt there are many more yet unknown.

On Onion river, in Colchester, the channel is for 15 rods through a solid rock, 50 feet wide and 70 deep. There is also in Waterbury a similar passage, but the channel is nar-

rower and about 100 feet deep. Huge fragments of rocks have fallen down from the ledge, and formed a complete natural bridge which is passable for foot passengers.

In Clarendon, there is a remarkable cave, in the S. E. side of a mountain; the entrance is 2 1-2 feet in diameter and 31 feet long, and opens into a room 20 feet long, 12 wide and 20 high. In the north end of the room is a passage 40 inches in diameter, which leads into a room 30 feet by 20.

In Dorset is another remarkable cave. The entrance is 12 feet square, through a perpendicular ledge 20 feet high. The passage is short, making an angle of 25d. and opens into a room 20 feet high, 25 broad and 150 long. At the farther end, two passages lead off to an unknown distance into the mountain.

A remarkable change has taken place in Poultney river, which empties into East Bay, on Lake Champlain. A little above its mouth, a ridge of land crosses in a northerly direction. The river running a northwesterly course, on meeting this ridge suddenly turned to the northeast, and pursuing that course half a mile, turning westerly passed over a ridge of rocks and emptied into the Bay.

In 1783, during a freshet, the river broke over the ridge, and meeting no rock, wore a channel 100 feet deep, leaving the former one entirely dry. The earth thrown out of this prodigious chasm, filled the bay to a considerable extent, so that where it had been navigable for vessels of 40 tons, a canoe could with difficulty pass. These obstructions have, however, been partially removed.

On the interval of Onion river, in Burlington, a large number of frogs have been dug up in a torpid state, from 25 feet below the surface of the earth. They were found bedded in the earth like stones, and on being exposed to the air, were soon able to leap about. They were probably buried by some inundation of the river, and may have been there for centuries.

In Thetford is a curious pond, covering about 9 acres. It lies on a flat, which descends on every side but the north. It is fed by no stream, neither does any issue from it. The water is 70 or 80 feet deep, and in summer falls about 2 or 3 feet. It contains large quantities of fish, barrels of which were formerly caught in a season. It is only about 4 rods from the bank of Connecticut river, between which and the pond the road passes.

In Glover was a pond, about 3 miles long and one wide, from which issued a considerable branch of the Lamoille river. A small distance north of this, was a smaller pond, from which ran a branch of the Barton river. In 1810 some persons, to increase the mill privileges on this stream, cut a channel from the large pond to the smaller. After digging about 4 feet, through a hard body of gravel, which had resisted the water for ages, they came to a bed of quicksand, and the water entering this, in a few moments formed a large channel 60 feet deep, and of considerable width. The whole body of water rushed to this outlet with such force as to carry away half an acre of the opposing bank, with trees standing, over a precipice to the north. The whole pond taking a northerly course, suddenly inundated the country below, the deluge advancing like a wall, leveling forests and hills, and sweeping off mills, houses, barns, and cattle, and barely giving the inhabitants time to escape. In 15 minutes the bed of the pond was left entirely dry, and is now in part cultivated.

CHAPTER II.

VERMONT PREVIOUS TO ITS SETTLEMENT BY THE ENGLISH.

State of the Country, Original Inhabitants, Native Animals.

SEC. I. *State of the Country.* Vermont, previous to its discovery and settlement by the English, exhibited a universal wilderness. From its northern to its southern boundary, one wide unbroken forest covered the face of the luxuriant earth.

1. What was the state of the country previous to its settlement by the English? Were there any traces of civilization?

It presented an assemblage of mountains, hills and valleys, thrown together in the most romantick magnificence, but rude and uncultivated as when fresh from the hand of the creator. No traces of former civilization enlivened the dreary waste; no crumbling monuments attested the glory of former ages. The soil had never been pressed by the footstep of civilized man. The busy sounds of social and civilized life had never gladdened its vales. All was silent—save where in solitude might have been heard the dashing of the cataracts, or the yells of the savages.

SEC. 2. *Original Inhabitants.* The native inhabitants were the Coos Indians, a race unimproved in the arts of life, and wild and unpolished as the animals of their chase. They afford an example of man in his primitive state, fresh from the hand of nature, untamed by civilization and unaccustomed to restraint, with all his passions free and uncontrolled.

The different tribes of Indians that formerly inhabited our country, were similar in their appearance and habits, and together form a distinct race. They are copper-coloured, have broad faces, with high cheek bones, small black eyes, and very piercing. Their hair is always black, long, coarse, and perfectly straight, and they seldom have any beard. They are taller than Europeans, rarely corpulent, are well

2. Who were the original inhabitants? What state of improvement were they in? Describe them.---What was their clothing? How did they subsist? Were they fond of agriculture? What was the situation of the women? What is said of their enterprise in war? How were they engaged when not employed in war or hunting?

proportioned, strong and active. Their features are regular, but the countenance has an expression of wildness and ferocity.

They clothe themselves with the skins of animals, and are extremely fond of ornaments. They frequently decorate the head with feathers, and arrange the hair in the most fantastick forms. They generally wear pieces of gold, shells or shining stones in the nose and ears, and paint the face with different colours and figures.

The produce of hunting and fishing, and the spontaneous productions of the earth, afford the principal means of subsistence. They are very averse to agricultural pursuits, and despise all regular labour as degrading. They never succeeded in any attempts at cultivating the earth.

The situation of the women, as in most barbarous nations, is truly deplorable. All the drudgery and labour of life is assigned to them; in a state of absolute servitude, doomed to incessant toil, they are left to perform their perpetual tasks, without assistance or pity, and often receive in return the most brutal treatment from their husbands.

When engaged in hunting and war, the Indians exhibit the most indefatigable enterprise, perseverance and activity. In the taking of game, or ensnaring an enemy, they manifest the most consummate skill and address. No other occupations are deemed worthy their attention, and when not engaged in these, they relax into indolence and inactivity.

SEC. 3. A Chief presides over each tribe, but his authority depends upon his reputation for courage, wisdom and experience, which are the original means of his elevation. In every external circumstance, he is on a level with the rest of the tribe, and bears no particular marks of distinction.

All public transactions relating to the welfare of the community, are performed in a council composed of the whole tribe. Having no records or written laws; they are governed by tradition, and the old men are their depositories, and by them their debates and consultations are managed. Their councils are conducted in a slow, solemn, and deliberate manner. They have great respect for age and experience, and they take rank according to their reputation for courage, and the number of scalps they have taken.

War is considered the most honourable employment; and of course they are frequently engaged in it; it is generally carried on by stratagem. Nothing can exceed their cunning and perseverance, and when a sudden attack is made, the onset begins with the most horrid yells.

Of all the sounds that discord has produced, the Indian war-whoop is the most dreadful and appalling. It is designed to animate and increase the ardour of the assailants, and to intimidate those who are attacked. When it is given, all immediately rush to the conflict. No regard is paid to discipline or subordination; with fury and impetuosity, and burning with a desire of vengeance, forgetful of order and fearless of danger, their only aim is at carnage and desolation.

3. Who presides over a tribe? On what does his authority depend? How are public transactions performed? Have they any records or written laws? What become their depositories? In what manner are their councils conducted? By whom are they managed? What is considered the most honourable employment? How is it carried on? What is said of the war-whoop? What attention is paid to discipline? How are the prisoners disposed of?

The battle is soon decided, when the victorious party strip and scalp the dead; making a swift and sudden retreat, they carry off the plunder, leaving the mangled bodies of their enemies naked and unburied. A herald goes forward to announce the event, and the tribe immediately collect to celebrate the victory. When they are assembled, the chief warrior relates the particulars of the expedition. When the names of the dead are announced, the friends and relatives pour forth the most bitter lamentations; and when the victory is proclaimed, by a most singular transition, every one forgetting his own loss, joins in the shouts and triumph of his people.

Of the prisoners, the women and children are disposed of according to the will of their captors. The men are appointed to supply the places of those who have fallen in battle. If the relatives receive them, they are adopted into the family, and succeed to all the privileges of the deceased. When not received, they are generally put to death by the most execrating tortures.

SEC. 4. The victim is bound to the stake. Slow fires are kindled around him, and every species of cruelty and torture that savage ingenuity can invent, is tried upon the sufferer. In this dreadful situation, consuming by a slow fire, he remains unmoved and undaunted, without a groan or a tear escaping him.

To revile, insult and defy his tormentors, and to bear with unalterable fortitude the utmost that his enemies can inflict, are the greatest triumphs of the warrior. Calm and composed under the most intense sufferings, the hero proudly dies, singing his own death song and taunting his enemies.

"Intrepid and brave I feel no pain, and I fear no torture; I have slain, I have conquered, and I have burnt my enemies, and my countrymen will avenge my blood. You are a nation of dogs, of cowards and women; you know not how

4. In what manner are the prisoners sometimes put to death? How do the warriors conduct when put to the torture? What are prominent features of the Indian character? What are their notions of religion? Are there any now remaining in the State? What has driven them off? Where do the Indians now inhabit? Are they increasing or decreasing?

to conquer, to suffer, or to torture; prolong and increase my torments, that you may learn from my example how to suffer and die like men."

With such fortitude the sufferer perseveres under every method of torture, until wearied with cruelty, some one puts an end to the tragedy by sinking his tomahawk in the head of the victim.

Gratitude and revenge are two very prominent features in their character. It has been said of them, that they never forget a friend, or forgive an enemy. Their notions of religion are limited. They believe in a Supreme Being, whom they call the Great Spirit, who governs the universe, and in the existence of an inferior order of good or bad spirits, and the immortality of the soul.

These were the original inhabitants of this fertile tract of country, then a wilderness, but which is now gladdened by the labours of a hardy and happy population of industrious freemen. Here, amidst the immense forests, they roamed, undisputed masters of the soil, which was not destined always to remain a useless and unimproved waste.

Not a vestige of them now remains—gradually the encroachments of the whites have pushed them farther and farther on, and they now chiefly inhabit the country west of the Mississippi. But as our country goes on increasing, our enterprising citizens are continually emigrating towards the Pacifick, and ere long every trace of the wild and noble Indian will be stricken from the face of the earth.

SEC. 5. *Native Animals.* The native animals are numerous. There are about thirty-six kinds of Quadrupeds, which are larger and more vigorous than those of the same species in Europe.*

5. Are the native animals numerous? How many different kinds of quadrupeds are there? How do they compare with the same species in Europe? Which are the principal? Which is the largest? Describe it.—How large have they been known to grow? Are they now plenty?

*The following is a comparative view of the weight of animals of the same species in Europe and America.

	In Europe.	In Vermont.		In Europe.	In Vermont.
Bear,	153 lbs.	456 lbs.	Porcupine,	2 lbs.	16 lbs.
Wolf,	69 "	92 "	Beaver,	18 "	63 "
Deer,	248 "	303 "	Ermine,	8 oz.	11 oz.
Red Fox,	13 "	29 "	Weasel,	2 "	12 "

The principal quadrupeds are the moose, bear, wolf, deer, fox, wild cat, raccoon, porcupine, woodchuck, pole cat, martin, hare, rabbit, weasel, ermine, squirrel, mole and mouse. The beaver, muskrat, mink, and otter abound in the rivers and lakes.

The largest animal known in Vermont is the *Moose*. It is of the same species as the Elk, and much resembles the horse. His head is large, neck short with an upright mane, small eyes, ears about a foot long and very broad and thick; under the neck is a fleshy protuberance. The nostrils are large, the upper lip square, hanging over the lower. The horns are branched, about 5 feet long when fully grown, and extending about 6 feet from each other; they weigh from 30 to 50 pounds, and are shed yearly. The hoofs are cloven; his gait a long shambling trot, and his course very swift and straight.

He is of a grey, light brown, or mouse colour. His food is grass, shrubs, and the boughs and bark of trees. In summer they go in families, and in the winter in droves. They have been found 7 feet in height, and to weigh from 13 to 14 hundred pounds. The females are less than the males. The Moose were formerly plenty, but are now nearly exterminated.

SEC. 6. The Bear is frequently met with, and is always of a black colour. This animal is less fierce and carnivorous than has been represented, and never makes an attack upon the human race unless much irritated, or suffering with extreme hunger.

Its common food is corn, sweet apples, acorns, and nuts. At the end of autumn he is very fat, and generally chooses for his place of retreat the hollow of some rotten tree, or some cave in the earth, where he passes the winter in a torpid state. His greatest weight is 450 pounds.

SEC. 7. The Wolf is often met with, and is among the most ferocious and sanguinary of the animals found in Vermont. They

6. Is the Bear frequently met with? Describe it.—How does it pass the winter?

7. What is said of the Wolf? What is its weight?

frequently herd together, and do much damage, destroying sheep and other domestick animals.

The wolf, in his general appearance, resembles the dog, and is no doubt of the same species. His eyes are sparkling, and there is much wildness and fierceness in his looks. His colour is a dirty grey, with some tinges of yellow about the legs and ears. They subsist on the flesh of other animals, and will sometimes attack men. His greatest weight is 92 pounds.

SEC. 3. The Deer is one of the most valuable animals. He is easily domesticated, is mild, docile, and very active. He has horns, which are shed every spring, and weigh from 2 to 4 pounds. The largest which we have any account of weighed 350 pounds. They are now nearly extinct in this State, and are seldom found.

The Catamount is very ferocious and carnivorous, and is of the species called Lynx or Ounce.

In form it resembles a common cat, but is as large as the largest dog. They were never numerous, or easily taken, but from their fierceness and activity are considered very dangerous. The largest weigh about 100 pounds, and are about 6 feet long.

SEC. 9. The Wild Cat is in many respects similar to our common cats; but larger, stronger, and is very fierce and ravenous. Its greatest weight is 57 pounds.

The Pole Cat, or Skunk, is one of the most remarkable animals of which we have

8. What is said of the Deer? What is their greatest weight? What is said of the Catamount?

9. What is said of the Wild Cat? What of the Pole Cat? The Ermine? Is its fur valuable?

any account; but as it is so common, it is unnecessary to describe it.

The Ermine is the most beautiful quadruped found in our forests. In form and activity it much resembles the weasel, but is rather larger. It is of a beautiful white colour; its tail is tipped with black, and some of them have a stripe of dark brown or mouse colour extending along the back. This little brisk and sprightly animal has the most beautiful and delicate fur, and is itself one of the most elegant of animals. It weighs about 14 ounces, and its fur is very valuable.

SEC. 10. The Beaver is an amphibious animal, and discovers the greatest sagacity in its habits of life. They were formerly found weighing from 50 to 60 pounds, but now seldom exceed 30.

His head is large, ears short, and the teeth broad and prominent. His fore legs are short, and the toes long and separate, as if designed to answer the purpose of fingers; the hinder legs are long, with webbed toes for swimming. The tail is large, broad and scaly, resembling the body of a fish. His colour is a dark brown, nearly black.

They build their habitations in the water, sometimes in a natural pond, but more commonly by a small stream, on which they erect a dam. They select a tree having the proper inclination, and cutting round it with their teeth, fall it across the stream. They then cut smaller timber and lay it in mud, using their tails for trowels, and arranging it in such a manner as to form a bank impervious to the water. These dams are about 3 feet thick at the bottom

10. What kind of an animal is the Beaver? What is said of his sagacity? Describe him.---How do they build their habitations? What valuable articles do they furnish?

and 2 at the top, on which are waste ways to carry off the water.

They are a social animal, and wherever a number are found they immediately associate together. Their cabins are of an oval form, and have one story under and one above the water, and are proportioned in size to the number of inhabitants. The walls of the lower apartment are two or three feet thick, those of the upper are thinner, and plastered with mud.

The winter never surprises them unprepared for it. Their cabins are completed by September, and their stock of provisions laid in, which consists of bark, the twigs of trees, and various kinds of soft wood. Before a storm all are employed in repairing and strengthening their dams. When domesticated they retain their habits of industry, and never appear more happy than when building a dam. They afford the castor used in medicine, and their fur is very valuable.

SEC. 11. In Vermont are to be found most of the *Birds* known in the northern climate. Some, fitted by nature to endure the severity of our weather, remain during the winter; others migrate to more southern latitudes.

The lakes, ponds and rivers abound with several varieties of *Fish*. The *Serpents*, *Reptiles* and *Insects* are less numerous than in some other States.

The principal fish are, the sturgeon, trout, pike, bass, eel, perch, sucker, dace and shiner. The principal serpents are, the rattle snake, black snake, green snake, adder, striped and water snakes.

The reptiles and insects form too large a list to be here enumerated.

11. What is said of the *Birds*? Do they *all* remain during the winter? Are there many *Fish*? *Serpents*?

CHAPTER III.

SETTLEMENTS FROM 1724 TO 1767.

First Settlement in Vermont by the English, Settlement by the French, French Wars, Commencement of the New-York controversy.

SEC. 1. *Settlement by the English.* The English, in 1724, from the province of Massachusetts, effected a settlement and erected a fort on Connecticut river, which they called Dummer. This fort was in the south-east corner of what is now Vermont, and within the present limits of Brattleboro' in Windham county. At that time the State was a complete wilderness, inhabited only by Indians.

The original charters of the colonies were derived from the King of Great Britain, and owing to the imperfect surveys of the country, were very indefinite with regard to their boundaries. The territory at present known as Vermont, was situated between the colonies of New-Hampshire and New-York, and both claimed it as included in their charters.

Fort Dummer, when built, was supposed to be in Massachusetts; but was afterwards acknowledged to be in New-Hampshire. It was not till many years after its settlement that Vermont received its name, and became a separate State.

SEC. 2. In 1731, the French having erec-

1. Where was the first settlement made and what was it called? At what time? By whom? What was the state of the country at that time? From whom were the original charters of the colonies received? In what were they defective? Between what colonies was Vermont situated? In what colony was Fort Dummer supposed to be? Where was it found to be?

2. Where was the next settlement made? When and by whom? Were the French and English frequently at war? What effect did it have on the settlements?

ted a fort at Crown Point, (in the colony of New-York,) commenced a settlement on the east side of Lake Champlain, within the present limits of the town of Addison.

While the English had been planting their colonies at the south and east, and extending their settlements to the north, the French were establishing theirs upon the St. Lawrence, in Canada, and gradually advancing south upon Lake Champlain.

England and France, together with their Indian allies, were almost constantly engaged in a state of warfare. Vermont of course became the seat of hostilities, and from its local situation, was exposed to the depredations of both. This for some time served to retard the progress of the settlements.

SEC. 3. In 1748 peace was concluded between France and England, at Aix la Chapelle, and hostilities ceased. Inducements were again presented for a prosecution of the settlements, and many, encouraged by the prospect of an established peace, were disposed to try their fortunes in settling or speculating in Vermont lands. As these were generally supposed to fall within the limits of New-Hampshire, the applications were mostly made to that government for grants.

The governor of New-Hampshire wished to encourage these applications, and on receiving the customary fees and donations, was always ready to make out the grants, and issue the patents. No doubts were at this time entertained of the validity of a title, purporting to be made by the King of Great Britain, and issued by the governor of a royal province.

3. When was peace concluded at Aix la Chapelle? What effect did this have upon the colonies? To whom were applications made for grants of lands? To whom were they supposed to belong? Why?

A long controversy had been carried on between New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, respecting their division line, which was finally determined by George the Second to be where it now runs. The government of New-Hampshire of course concluded, that their jurisdiction extended as far west as Massachusetts claimed.

The King had also repeatedly recommended to the Assembly of New-Hampshire, to make provision for the support of Fort Dummer, as having now fallen within their jurisdiction.

From these circumstances it was generally inferred, both in Europe and America, that the New-Hampshire possessions extended west of Connecticut river; but how far, had never been decided, or called in question.

SEC. 4. In 1749, Benning Wentworth, then governor of New-Hampshire, chartered the town of Bennington, 6 miles north of the Massachusetts line and 20 east of the Hudson river. During the succeeding 4 or 5 years he also made several other grants west of Connecticut river.

SEC. 5. In 1754 hostilities again commenced between the English and French in America. This put a stop to the applications for grants, and again the progress of the settlements was retarded.

In 1760 tranquillity was again restored, and the warlike operations were terminated in this part of America, by the surrender of Canada to the English.

4. When and by whom was Bennington chartered? Were any other grants made about that time?

5. What interrupted the settlements in 1754? When was tranquillity again restored, and how was the war terminated? By whom was a survey of the lands on Connecticut river made? What was the whole amount of grants made? How far did the grants extend? Was the settlement of the country rapid? On what was the claim of New-York to these lands founded? What is said of this grant?

In the course of the war, it being necessary for the troops frequently to pass and repass between New-Hampshire and Crown Point, they observed the fertility of the intervening lands, and upon the cessation of the war, they were eagerly sought after by adventurers and speculators.

The governor of New-Hampshire directed a survey to be made of Connecticut river for 70 or 80 miles, and townships to be laid out on each side. In consequence of the increase of applications, new surveys were made and grants issued, until the whole amounted to 133.

The extent of the New-Hampshire grants was to within 20 miles of the Hudson, and thence along the eastern shore of Lake Champlain. The settlement of the country was almost unparalleled in rapidity, and the progress of cultivation was truly astonishing.—So many were the applications, that by the fees and donations, and a reserve of 500 acres to himself in each township, governor Wentworth accumulated an immense fortune.

Alarmed at these proceedings, and fearful of losing the profits which arose from the disposal of these lands, New-York founded a claim to them, on an inconsistent grant made by Charles the Second in 1664, to the Duke of York, including all the lands west of Connecticut river, and extending to the east side of Delaware bay.

This of course would interfere with the grants which had before been made to Massachusetts and Connecticut, and could have no effect with regard to what had been settled by these governments, or what was claimed by them west of Connecticut river.

This indefinite and erroneous transaction of Charles the Second was the foundation for, and cause of all the troubles and controversies which afterwards arose, concerning the territory now included in the boundaries of this State. The bounds of it were by no means definite, and in many instances contradictory; and it neither established any colony of New-York, or gave her any powers to govern such a colony. Still it furnished a pretext on which to set up a claim, and induced New-York to persevere in endeavours to establish it, until it came near involving them in a civil war.

SEC. 6. In 1763 a proclamation was issued by Colden, lieut. governor of New-York, claiming jurisdiction as far east as Connecticut river, and commanding the sheriff of Albany county to make return of the names of all persons who had taken possession of lands west of the river, under grants from the governor of New-Hampshire.

This proclamation could not fail to excite great apprehensions among the settlers, as to the tenure by which they held their possessions. They consisted of lands, held by a grant from New-Hampshire, and it now appeared, that the government of New-York was determined to call in question their titles.

Alarmed at these proceedings of New-York, and to quiet these apprehensions of the settlers, the governor of New-Hampshire immediately issued a proclamation, declaring the grant by which New-York claimed this territory, as obsolete, and that New-Hampshire extended as far west as Massachusetts, and that the New-Hampshire grants would be confirmed even if the jurisdiction should be altered. He required the civil authorities to exercise their authority as far west as the grants had been made, and to punish all breaches of the peace. He exhorted the settlers to be industrious and diligent in cultivating the land, and not to fear any of the denunciations of the governor of New-York.

Finding it unsafe to rest her claim upon so precarious a tenure as the grant of Charles, New-York applied to the King for a decision, representing that it would be more advantageous and perfectly satisfactory to the settlers, that the disputed territory should be annexed to New-York.

SEC. 7. In 1761 it was decided by the Crown, that the western banks of Connecticut river, should be the boundary line be-

6. What proclamation was made by Gov. Colden? What effect did it have? What proclamation did New-Hampshire make? What did New-York then do?
7. What decision did the King make in 1764? How was it regarded by the settlers? How by New-York? On what was the decision founded? Was the construction put upon it by New-York just and warranted?

tween New-York and New-Hampshire; thus giving the jurisdiction over the disputed country to New-York.

This decision was not alarming to the settlers, as they conceived it was only intended, that after that time, they were to be governed by New-York; and that it would not affect their titles, as they had purchased and paid for the lands which they possessed. But the government considered it in a different light, and construed it as determining not only what was *to be*, but as what ever *had been*, the eastern limit of their jurisdiction. Of course they considered the grants made by New-Hampshire as illegal, and of no authority.

It does not appear that in the decision the Crown had any reference to any former grants, but considered that the convenience of the people, and the occasion, required such a division; and therefore the construction put upon it by New-York was forced, improper, and unauthorised by it.

SEC. 8. Taking advantage of this decision, and the construction they had put upon it, the government of New-York proceeded to form four new counties, and to grant charters for the land. The governor derived more enormous profits from the second grants, than New-Hampshire had from the first.

The settlers were ordered to surrender the charters derived from New-Hampshire, and to take out new grants from New-York, at a great additional expense for fees.—Here commenced the celebrated controversy, between Vermont and New-York, which continued 26 years.

B. What did New-York proceed to do? What was required of the settlers? Was this complied with? How did they proceed against those who refused? What were the decisions of the courts? Were they executed? What did the settlers do?

In some cases this requisition was complied with, but more generally it was refused; and in such cases new grants were made to such persons as applied for them, and would advance the fees. Suits were commenced in the courts of Albany, and judgments were with little difficulty obtained against the ancient settlers, the courts uniformly deciding against the New-Hampshire claimants.

Though it was so easy to obtain judgments, still the New-York speculators were often disappointed; for it was not found so practicable a thing to carry them into effect. The settlers soon began to combine to resist the authority of New-York, and when the officers came to execute their commands, they generally met with open opposition from the possessors, and were not suffered to proceed to drive the inhabitants from lands which they considered honestly bought.

These proceedings were far from discouraging or depressing the settlers, and only served to awaken in them a more united and determined spirit of opposition.

Sec. 9. These determinations caused the governor of New-York to call out the militia to enforce his decrees. The people, however, were generally found to justify the settlers, and had no inclination to hazard their lives in a quarrel, which was designed for the emolument of a few speculators.

As soon as the settlers appeared in arms, and determined to resist to the last extremity, the New-York militia deserted their ranks and dispersed; and the sheriff found his authority in no way strengthened by the posse which had accompanied him.

By these circumstances, the inhabitants began to be en-

9. How did New-York attempt to enforce the decrees? What was the result? How did this affect the settlers? What was the character of the great body of the settlers? What was the prudent course for New-York to have taken? What would probably have been the result?

couraged, and the opposition became more general, open, and daring. Several officers were severely injured in their attempts to put in force the decisions of the courts of New-York—and as the difficulties and dangers thickened, none could be found hardy and daring enough to attempt the dis-possession of any of the inhabitants.

Still the acts of ejectment went on in the courts at Albany, but they were never executed, and finally no attention was paid to them.

During this period many acts of roughness and excess were committed; and when it is considered who were the great body of the settlers, and their advantages for refinement, they might naturally be expected. They were a hardy race of men, born and brought up amidst the vicissitudes and hardships of the wilderness, and tho' uncultivated and rude, still they were intrepid, brave, and determined.

They had acquired their possessions by a hard and laborious course of life, and had suffered many privations in the settlement of the country. That such men, under such circumstances, should quietly give up their property to greedy speculators, or pay four times the original sum which they had advanced for them, in order to retain them, was more than could reasonably have been expected.

Knowing this, the government of New-York might naturally expect that an attempt to drive them from their firesides and their homes, would call their boisterous elements into action, and furnish a sufficient apology for acts of violence and outrage.

After the decision by the Crown, assigning this territory to them, had the government of New-York, as prudence would have dictated, allowed those already in possession to have quietly held their lands, no controversy would ever have arisen. The inhabitants were by no means disposed to question the jurisdiction of New-York; but considering their lands honestly purchased, and laboriously acquired, they felt that they could not be called upon to relinquish them. By the forced construction put upon the decision of the Crown, all these troubles were occasioned, and no advantage ever accrued from it to those who caused them.

This opposition was by New-York called felony, treason, and rebellion against lawful authority: but the truth is, much more blame is to be attached to the government for framing such laws, than to the people for resisting them.

Still, as the government persisted in its attempts to en-

force these laws, the opposition became more violent, and served to confirm them in their suspicions and prejudices against their rulers.

SEC. 10. At the head of the opposition were Ethan Allen and Seth Warner. Allen, however, was foremost; bold, hardy, and enterprising, undaunted by danger and unmoved by flattery, firm in his determination, and with great confidence in his own abilities, he undertook to direct the proceedings of the people.

By writings and other means, he stirred up the minds of the people, and in pamphlets which he circulated, he strove to display the injustice of the claims of New-York; and though indifferently written, they were much read, and exerted a powerful influence among the people. Though he wrote with asperity, still he avoided every thing like injustice, and was always averse to bloodshed and cruelty.

Warner was next to Allen, and among the most distinguished leaders of the opposition. He was cool, firm, and steady, and determined that the laws of New-York respecting the settlers, should never be carried into effect.

10 Who were at the head of the opposition? Who was foremost? What was his character? Who was next? What was his character?

CHAPTER IV.

FROM 1767 TO 1775.

Continuation of the disputes concerning New-Hampshire grants, to the commencement of the Revolution.

SEC. 1. This controversy became so serious and alarming, that the settlers sent a committee of three, as agents to represent their situation to the Court of Great Britain, and implore the protection of the Crown.

They proceeded to England and presented their petition at the throne. In consequence of this, the King instituted an enquiry into the nature and cause of their grievances, and seemed inclined to afford them relief.

SEC. 2. In 1767 a report was made concerning the New-Hampshire grants, and an edict issued prohibiting the governor of New-York, on pain of the King's displeasure, making any grants of any part of the land described in the report, until the King's further pleasure should be made known.

This gave encouragement to hope that a period would be put to these oppressive acts of the government. It was believed that this would prevent any further grants, and that they should be allowed to possess their lands in quiet.

But they were destined soon to be disappointed in all these hopes. For while the governor of New-York was calling upon them to submit to the royal decrees, he paid little or no regard to them himself, but still continued to

1. What did the settlers do at this crisis?

2. What edict was issued by the King in 1767? How did it affect the settlers? Were they disappointed? Did the governor of New-York obey this?

make grants, and the fees were caught at with as much avidity as before.

The large emoluments accruing from these, were too tempting to be readily relinquished; for the fees attending the grant of a township exceeded 2000 dollars, while under New-Hampshire it did not amount to more than 100.

The imperfect management of the colloquial affairs, and the difficulty encountered in regulating them, encouraged the government of New-York to hope that they should go on with impunity.

SEC. 3. With the view of conciliating the inhabitants, an address was issued in 1772, by Tryon, governor of New-York, inviting the people of Bennington and vicinity to lay before him the causes of their complaints.

This invitation was accompanied by assurances of the disposition of the governor to afford such relief as the situation and circumstances of the people would justify. Safety and protection was also offered to any persons they might send as agents, excepting Allen, Warner, and some others.

Two were accordingly appointed to wait on the governor, and conduct the negotiations in behalf of the settlers.—Explanations were also made respecting the conduct of some of the excepted persons.

These negotiations, however, resulted in mere formal professions of friendly dispositions on the part of the government. The council recommended the suspension of all criminal suits and prosecutions in behalf of the Crown, until advices could be received as to the wishes of his Majesty.

The crimes here alluded to, consisted in the opposition which had been made to the oppressive acts of New-York. So far from considering this criminal, the settlers had been supported in it by principles of duty and a sense of right.

The government had made no concessions, which tended in the least to remove the cause of their grievances.—The affair was important to the inhabitants, for on the issue of

3. Who attempted a reconciliation? What measures did he take? Were they successful? How did it result? How did the settlers consider their conduct? How was it considered by New-York?

it was staked their all, and they were determined to preserve it.

The government pronounced them traitors and rebellious, and denounced their attempts to preserve their estates, as in open opposition to the laws of their country and the decrees of their King.

Still, while no security was offered them for the peaceable possession of their hard earned estates, and no reconciliation was effected, the minds of the settlers were not likely to be conciliated by the mere suspension of these prosecutions.

A large number had been indicted for riot and rebellion, on account of exertions made in opposition to the new grants. They refused to submit themselves to trial, and had generally either eluded the officers or defended themselves against an arrest.

SEC. 4. Instead of using measures to pacify the irritated feelings of the people, in 1774 New-York passed an act, declaring, that unless all offenders delivered themselves up to the authority of the colony within 70 days, they should, if indicted for a capital offence, be convicted of felony, and suffer death, without the benefit of clergy.

This was a most unexampled display of despotism, and put an end to all further prospect of reconciliation. The courts were empowered to award execution against the offenders, in the same manner as if they had been tried and convicted; and all crimes committed on the grants were to be tried by the courts at Albany.

A proclamation was also issued, offering a reward of fifty pounds each, for the apprehension and delivery of Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and six others, who were among the most active and powerful members of the opposition party.

The effect of the writings and exertions of Allen and Warner, had been to stir up the people to meet in the sev-

4. What act was passed in 1774? What is said of it? What proclamation was made? What had been the effect of Allen's and Warner's writings? What was the effect of the proclamation? What resolution did the committees pass? Who published an address? What declaration did they make?

eral towns, and appoint committees of safety, and to concert measures for the common welfare.

This outrageous proceeding of the government served only to unite the settlers, and the committees for the towns west of the Green Mountains, at a general meeting, passed the following resolution :

"That for the future, every necessary preparation be made, and that our inhabitants hold themselves ready at a minute's warning, to aid and defend such friends of ours, who, for their merit to the great and general cause, are falsely designated rioters ; but that we will not act any thing, more or less, but on the defensive, and always encourage due execution of law in civil cases, and also in criminal prosecutions that are so indeed ; and that we will assist to the utmost of our power, the officers appointed for that purpose."

An address was also published by those persons who had been proscribed, to the people living in the vicinity of the New-Hampshire grants, declaring, that they would kill and destroy whoever should attempt to arrest them, or be in any way accessory to the taking of them.

Sec. 5. The inhabitants now began to feel anxious for an entire separation from New-York, and for this purpose, they conceived the project of making the "New-Hampshire grants," (as the present State of Vermont was then called,) into a royal province, independent of any other.

Philip Skeen, a colonel of one of the King's regiments in America, who was possessed of a large estate on Lake Champlain, seems to have been one of the projectors of this plan. He went to England to effect this object, and though he met with some encouragement, still nothing decisive was effected at that time.

Sec. 6. Serious differences had for some time existed between the colonies general-

5. For what were the people anxious? What project was proposed? By whom? What measures did he take? How did they succeed?

6. What took place between the colonies and mother country? How did the colonies regard the conduct of the mother country? What was done by the Congress in 1774? How was the authority of the mother country treated?

ly, and the mother country. They considered her as encroaching upon their rights and liberties, and were resolved on resisting all undue exercise of her authority.

In September, 1774, a Congress, consisting of delegates from most of the colonies, met—and after a memorial to the King and people of England, published an address to the colonies, exhorting them to maintain their liberties in such a manner as should be deemed necessary and expedient.

In consequence of this, and the succeeding acts of the English government, their authority began soon to be treated, nearly in the same manner by the colonies generally, as that of New-York had been by the settlers of the New-Hampshire grants.

The judicial proceedings under the royal authority were interrupted, and most of the courts were shut up or adjourned without transacting any business.

SEC. 7. An affair soon occurred between the New-Yorkers and the settlers, which exasperated both parties to the highest degree. According to usage the court of Cumberland county* was to hold a session at Westminster on the 13th of March, 1775. Some of the inhabitants of that place and the vicinity, early took possession of the court-house, and denied admittance to the officers.

Having procured an armed force, about 11 o'clock at night, the sheriff proceeded to the court-house and demanded admittance, which being refused, they fired into the house and killed and wounded several of the occupants.

This violent and unjust proceeding gave a fresh impulse to the popular excitement, and called forth the indignant

7. What affair happened at Westminster? What county now comprises what was Cumberland county? What did the Sheriff do? What was the effect? What resolution did the committees pass?

*Now Windham county.

feelings of the inhabitants. They assembled from all quarters, highly exasperated, and called a coroner's inquest, which brought in a verdict of murder.

They then seized some of the officers and imprisoned them in the jail at Northampton, in Massachusetts; but they were afterwards released. In consequence of this affair committees of the people from most of the towns met at Westminster in April and passed a resolution, of which the following is the substance.

"That it is the duty of the inhabitants, wholly to renounce and resist the administration of the government of New-York, until their lives and property could be secured by it, or until their grievances could be laid before the king, together with a remonstrance against their proceedings, and a petition, to be taken out of so oppressive a jurisdiction and be attached to some other, or be incorporated into a new one, as should be deemed best."

SEC. 8. Matters had now arrived at that point, at which they seemed about to form a most sanguinary crisis and a civil war seemed to threaten them, with all its horrors. Both parties were irritated and exasperated to the last degree and appeared to be on the eve of open hostilities, when an event occurred, the most tremendous in its consequences, and which served to arrest the attention of all, and to give a new impulse to the torrent of popular fury.

This event which so suddenly terminated the prospect of hostilities between New-York and Vermont, was no less than the breaking out of a war, between the Colonies and England; a war between the mother country and her dependencies, and which in the event, has proved to be unparalleled in the annals of the world.

It was not now to be a contest between petty governments about boundaries and titles, but the struggle of a few

3. To what did the differences seem to be approaching? What event prevented it? What was the state of the parties who were about to engage in war?

colonies thinly peopled and totally unprepared for it; without troops, without arms and without money; against a giantick power, unequalled in the discipline of her armies and the extent of her resources.

The contest was desperate—every nerve was to be strung and every arm strengthened for the conflict. Petty and local quarrels were to be abandoned and every resource drawn forth, for it was a contest on the one hand for life, for liberty and the rights of man, against undue oppression and tyranny. Of the revolutionary characters it has been laconically said, that “they were few, but they were men.”

As the inhabitants of the New-Hampshire grants, were located in the vicinity and bore a considerable part in the revolutionary struggle, their history must necessarily involve some account of that event. It will be brief and confined chiefly to those transactions, in which they were immediately concerned.

CHAPTER V.

FROM 1775 TO 1776.

*Outline of the causes of the Revolutionary War;
Transactions from the commencement of the
war to the Declaration of Independence.*

SEC. 1. The troubles and differences between the colonies and the mother country, (as England was called,) originated in right claimed by the King and Parliament to tax the colonies without their consent, and to make laws binding them in all cases.

The manner of obtaining supplies from the colonies, from the time that they were first considered capable of granting

1 In what dispute did the Revolution originate? How were supplies originally obtained from the colonies? What did Parliament do? What did the colonies declare? Was a civil war expected at that time?

why, up to the declaration of war, was, by a requisition of the Crown, through the governors to the several assemblies. The colonies from time to time, as demands were made, granted supplies, even more than was asked.

Had this method been continued, no doubt all the money that could reasonably have been demanded, would have been granted, without the least breach of the harmony which subsisted between the two countries, and for many years have delayed the separation of the colonies from the jurisdiction of Great Britain.

This, however, was not the case. The Parliament claimed the right of taxing, and proceeded to exercise it, by laying a stamp duty, &c. The colonies were determined to resist it, and the controversy commenced.

The colonists were of opinion and declared, that no money could be levied from English subjects, but by their own consent, given either personally or by their representatives; and therefore whatever was to be raised from the people of the colonies, must first be granted by their assemblies, as the money raised in England is granted by the House of Commons; that the right of granting their own money, was essential to English liberty; that if any body of men, in which they had no representative, could tax them at pleasure, they could not be said to have any property of their own.

The colonists had uniformly opposed what they conceived to be acts of tyranny and unconstitutional exercise of authority; but they neither contemplated or desired an independence of the mother country; neither did they expect a civil war. But they hoped by uniform and vigorous resistance, to compel the ministry to surrender the unjustifiable ground they had taken.

SEC. 2. This controversy had been carried on for ten years, increasing the rancour and animosity of the parties, and had gathered strength from the continued train of oppressive and violent acts. The colonies still hoped these differences would be

3. Where was the first bloodshed in the Revolution? Relate the circumstances of the affray. Where did the last hope of the colonies lay? What fortress did they attempt to rescue? Who took command of the expedition? What was the amount of the force? How did they obtain information respecting the garrison at Ticonderoga?

amicably settled and tranquillity be restored. This, however, proved to be a delusion, and from the events which occurred in and around Boston, they began to suspect an appeal to arms would be necessary, and every preparation was accordingly made.

Learning that the colonists had provided some stores at Concord, near Boston, the British general despatched a body of troops to destroy them. The people were determined to defend them, and an affray accordingly took place between them and the troops.

April 19, 1775, the troops attacked the provincial militia at Lexington; eight were killed and several wounded. They proceeded and executed the object of their march, and then began their retreat to Boston. But they were not permitted to return in peace. The inhabitants began to collect with arms, and before they arrived at Boston, there were 65 regulars killed, and 174 wounded.

Here was shed the *first blood* in the war of the revolution; a war which severed America from Europe.

There was now no hope entertained of a reconciliation; matters had gone too far, and the only appeal was to arms, and the last hope of the colonists lay in an effectual defence against the attacks of the mother country.

For this purpose it was deemed necessary to secure the fortresses of Crown Point and Ticonderoga. Military stores were purchased by some gentlemen in Connecticut, and as the success of the enterprise depended on the secrecy and shrewdness with which it was managed, they engaged Ethan Allen to conduct the attack.

Allen was exactly fitted for the command of the enterprise, and soon assembled 230 "*Green Mountain Boys*," (as the inhabitants of the New-Hampshire grants were called,) and uniting with those from Connecticut at Castleton, they mustered a force of 270 men. Allen was invested with the command, with a commission of colonel, and proceeded to take the necessary steps for an attack on Ticonderoga.

Information was gained with regard to the state of the garrison, by Capt. Phelps of Connecticut, who went in disguise to examine it. Immediately on his return, Allen commenced his march and arrived at Orwell, opposite Ticonderoga, on the night of the 9th of May. without being suspected by the garrison.

They were here greatly embarrassed by the want of boats to cross the lake. Allen, however, passed over with only 83 men, and landed near the works. The remainder of the force was left under the command of Col. Seth Warner.

SEC. 3. Early on the morning of the 10th of May, 1775, the *Green Mountain Boys*, under Allen, entered and took possession of the fort, completely surprising the garrison, who made little or no resistance.

When they approached the entrance, the sentry snapped his gun at Allen, and retreated. He was followed by the provincials, and so complete was the surprise, that the commander, La Place, and most of the garrison, were found in their beds.

When Allen demanded the surrender of the fort; "by what authority do you require it?" said La Place. "I demand it" said Allen "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." It was instantly surrendered without a struggle.

SEC. 4. After landing his men Allen sent back the boats for the remainder of the party who arrived soon after the surrender of the fort. Col. Warner then took the com-

5. When was Ticonderoga taken, and by whom? Relate the particulars.

4. What was done by Col. Warner on his arrival? What other place was taken? What advantages were gained by these expeditions?

mand of a detachment, and set off for Crown Point, which surrendered to him on the first summons.

A third party took possession of Skeensboro' now Whitehall, and from this place a schooner was fitted out, which passed the lake and captured an armed vessel at St. Johns. These expeditions gave them command of the Lake, and large quantities of stores fell into their hands.

SEC. 5. On the 17 of June was fought the memorable battle of Bunker Hill, between 1500 Americans and 4000 British. This battle which, all circumstances considered, is nearly unparalleled for slaughter, was fought on an eminence, a short distance from Boston.

During the night previous, the Americans had thrown up a redoubt behind which they sustained the attack. The loss of the British was about 1000; that of the Americans 77.

Although for want of ammunition the Americans were obliged to retreat, still the battle had a most happy effect in encouraging the people. They found from experience, that the British troops were not invincible. They became more united, and the national feeling began to be enthusiastically displayed, and Congress took measures for the support of a regular army, and appointed Geo. Washington commander in chief.

An expedition was planned against Canada, and the conduct of it given to Generals Montgomery and Schuyler. The force destined for the attack was 1000 men. They advanced to the attack of St. Johns, but the force being found inadequate and wanting artillery, they returned to the Isle au Noir to await the arrival of reinforcements which were daily expected. Schuyler, returned to Albany to conclude a treaty with the Indians, leaving Montgomery in command.

SEC. 6. On the 17 of Sept. Montgomery

5. What memorable event took place on the 17th of June? What were the forces engaged? What was the result of this battle? What was done by Congress? Who was appointed commander? What expedition was planned? Who conducted it?

6. When and by whom was the siege of St. Johns commenced? What was the state of the garrison?

having received a reinforcement, proceeded to St. Johns and commenced the siege. The garrison consisted of the principal part of two British regiments, and comprised nearly all the regular troops in Canada. They were well supplied with artillery, provisions, and military stores.

While maintaining the siege, Montgomery made an attempt to detach the Indians who had joined Carlton governor of Canada, and to obtain the assistance of the Canadians generally. Success attended these exertions, and a considerable number joined the Americans.

Sec. 7. During the siege, Col. Allen and Maj. Brown, having been sent out on an excursion into the neighboring villages, agreed without the consent of Montgomery, to make a descent upon Montreal. Allen's force amounted to eighty men and Brown's about two hundred.

Allen was to cross over with his party to the north of the city, and Brown to the south. Accordingly in the night Allen crossed the river; but by some means Brown and his men failed and Allen was left without any adequate support.

Instead of returning Allen rashly determined to defend himself. Carlton attacked him with some hundred men, and after a severe conflict, took him and thirty five of his men prisoners. He immediately ordered them to be loaded with irons and in that condition sent to England.

Sec. 8. Oct. 18 Majors Brown and Livingston with a party of Canadians took possession of the fort at Chambly. The garrison consisting of one hundred men, were taken prisoners.

7. What did Col. Allen and Maj. Brown attempt? Relate the particulars.
8. What took place at Chambly? What was obtained by the capture?

By the reduction of this fortress they obtained possession of one hundred and twenty barrels of gun powder, besides other stores, and what was considered more valuable, the colours of the seventh regiment, which were transmitted to Congress.

SEC. 9. While Montgomery was pressing the siege of St. Johns, Carlton attempted to pass over from Montreal with eight hundred men and relieve it. But as they were landing, Col. Wayne with about three hundred Green Mountain Boys, attacked and compelled them to retire in disorder.

SEC. 10. This defeat decided the fate of St. Johns. The garrison left without hope, on the 3d of Nov. surrendered to Gen. Montgomery by which a large quantity of stores and a considerable number of cannon, fell into the hands of the Americans.

Montgomery, then proceeded to Montreal, and found that Carlton had evacuated it before his arrival. He immediately sent a detachment to intercept the retreat of the British at the mouth of the Sorelle.

The detachment on Nov. 17 took Gen Prescott, with one hundred and twenty men prisoners, besides getting possession of several armed vessels, loaded with military stores and other valuables which they were attempting to convey to Quebec.

SEC. 11. November 9th, Gen. Arnold arrived at Point Levi, near Quebec, with about 700 men. On the first of December, Montgomery, with 300 more, joined him at Point au Trembles, and on the 5th, at the

9. What did Carlton attempt? Relate the particulars.

10. When was St. Johns surrendered? What did the Americans obtain? Relate the events which followed.

11. Who arrived with reinforcements? What place did Montgomery then invest? What took place on the 31st December?

head of the united forces, appeared before Quebec.

December 31st, in an attempt to storm the city, Gen. Montgomery was killed. The Americans were compelled to retire, with the loss of their distinguished and enterprising commander, and near half of their troops.

SEC. 12. 1776. When Congress received intelligence of the misfortunes at Quebec, they ordered a reinforcement of troops, and sent Gen. Thomas to command them. They amounted, when they arrived at Quebec, to about 1,900 men.

The small pox had broken out in the American army during the winter, and the men were too reduced to admit of any effectual exertions, and as the British were daily expecting reinforcements, it was resolved, May 5th, to make the best retreat in their power.

SEC. 13. The next day General Carlton marched out to attack the Americans.— They had already began their retreat, and now abandoned their artillery and baggage, and without attempting to face the enemy, retired in the utmost confusion; but the British not being in a situation to pursue, only 100 men fell into their hands.— They proceeded to Sorelle, where Gen. Thomas died of the small pox.

In consequence of these and various other disasters, the American army became so reduced, as to make it necessary wholly to evacuate Canada, which was accordingly done on the 18th of June.

12. What did Congress do? What disease broke out in the army? What followed?

13. What prevented the retreat? What caused the evacuation of Canada? When did the event take place?

CHAPTER VI.

FROM 1776 TO 1778.

Declaration of Independence; Continuation of the War to the surrender of Burgoyne; Revival of the controversy respecting the New-Hampshire grants.

SEC. 1. The British had now recovered possession of the whole province of Canada, and the shattered remains of the American army took refuge at Crown Point.—The events of the whole campaign were unfavorable to the Americans, with some few exceptions.

Still, amidst all these misfortunes, the Americans remained firm and determined; and notwithstanding their army was small and undisciplined, while their enemy's was strong and powerful, and gaining victory, still they were undaunted; and in defiance of all risk and danger, on the *fourth of July, 1776*, the Congress, then in session, publicly declared the Colonies to be *Free and Independent*, under the name of the *United States of America*.

After enumerating the wrongs received, and declaring these to be sufficient grounds for separation, they solemnly and deliberately proceeded to declare it in the following words:

1. What did the British recover? Were the events of that campaign favorable or unfavorable? What were the feelings of the Americans? What declaration did Congress make? When?

"We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connexion between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things, which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honour."

Sec. 2. Thus was forever severed from the British crown the fairest part of her possessions. The struggle was no longer between subjects and their master; it became the determined stand of a whole people, who knew their rights, and were determined to maintain them; a contest for national existence, for life or death.

While the war was progressing in other parts of the country with various success, important events were taking place in the north. After the evacuation of Canada, the Americans halted at Crown Point and the British at St. Johns, and both were engaged for the remainder of the summer in building vessels and making preparations for securing the command of Lake Champlain.

The Americans found themselves at length in possession of a naval force of 1 sloop, 3 schooners, and 5 gondolas, carrying 55 guns and 70 swivels, and manned with about 400 men. The British armament was much superior in the number and strength of vessels, guns, and implements of war.

2. What was the effect? Where were the Americans located, and where the British? How were they employed? What was the comparative force of each?

SEC. 3. On the 11th of October, 1776, the American and British squadrons met, Col. Arnold commanding the former. After a short though obstinate contest, the British were forced to retire, not being able to bring all their force into action.

This battle was fought near Isle Valcour. The British had two gondolas sunk, and one blown up with 60 men.—The Americans lost one schooner and one gondola, and had several other vessels much injured. Arnold was convinced of the superiority of the enemy, and attempted to draw off his fleet to Ticonderoga.

SEC. 4. October 13th, the wind proving favourable, the British pursued and overtook the Americans near Crown Point. A sharp action here took place; but the British being greatly superior, were victorious.

The action lasted about four hours; but Arnold finding that no exertions could counterbalance the difference in force, and that defeat was inevitable, ran most of his vessels ashore and blew them up. Two galleys, two schooners, one sloop, and one gondola escaped to Ticonderoga.

The Americans, after the destruction of their vessels at Crown Point, set fire to that fortress, and made good their retreat to Ticonderoga. The works had been repaired and strengthened, and it was thought to be now in a situation to sustain an attack.

Carlton landed at Crown Point, and after examining, and finding the works at Ticonderoga too strong and too well defended to be easily reduced, he resolved not to attack it. Winter approaching, he re-embarked his troops and returned to Canada.

SEC. 5. 1777. The British formed a

3. What took place on the 11th October? Describe it. What did Arnold attempt? Why?

4. What took place October 13th? Describe it. What was done by the Americans after this? What was done by Carlton?

5. What plan did the British form? How was it to be executed? Who commanded the northern American army? Which army was superior? What did Schuyler do?

plan to cut off all communication between New-England and the other States. A powerful army was to leave Montreal, and proceed by way of Lake Champlain to the Hudson, and thus co-operate with the British army at New-York, and a complete chain be formed between New-England and the rest of the country.

Gen. Schuyler was assigned to the command of the northern department of the American army, assisted by Gen. St. Clair and other distinguished officers.

The American army, in point of numbers, and supplies of arms and military stores, was greatly inferior to that of the British. Schuyler, after inspecting Ticonderoga, left the works in charge of Gen. St. Clair, and chose Fort Edward as the strong hold for his army.

SEC. 6. July 1st, Burgoyne, who had command of the northern British army, landed, and invested Ticonderoga with a force of 7,000 men, and a powerful train of artillery. The American garrison consisted only of 3,000 men.

St. Clair, deeming his force inadequate to maintain the fort, and finding Burgoyne had taken post on Mount Defiance, which completely commanded Ticonderoga, on the 6th of July evacuated the place, and retreated towards Fort Edward.

St. Clair, by a circuitous route, proceeded first to Castleton in Vermont, and thence to Hudson river, closely pursued by a detachment sent by Burgoyne to intercept his retreat. They were overtaken on the 7th, and attacked in the rear, which was commanded by Warner and Francis.—

6. Who commanded the northern British army? What did he do July 1st? What was his force? What the American? What course did St. Clair take? Describe his retreat. Where did he retreat to? What did Schuyler do?

The action was warm and well contested ; but reinforcements arriving to the aid of the British, the Americans were compelled to give way, and the retreat soon became disorderly and precipitate. The cannon, baggage, and many of the troops fell into the hands of the British, and St. Clair with the broken remains of the army joined Schuyler on the 12th at Fort Edward.

Their united forces now amounted to no more than 4,400 men. As Fort Edward was in a ruinous condition, Schuyler, on the advance of the British, abandoned the post and retired to Saratoga and Stillwater. Burgoyne soon after took possession of it.

SEC. 7. By these disasters, the whole western frontier of New-England was left exposed to the incursions of the enemy.—The northern settlements in Vermont were already broken up, and the inhabitants of these states being aroused to a sense of their danger, took measures to raise troops for their defence.

Vermont poured forth her daring Green Mountain Boys, and the rest of New-England her hardy yeomanry, and Gen. Stark, with about 1,400 men, repaired to Manchester.

SEC. 8. Burgoyne receiving information of a quantity of provisions being stored at Bennington, sent Col. Baum, with 400 regulars and a party of Canadians and Indians and 2 pieces of artillery, to capture them. Stark, learning these movements, marched his troops immediately to Bennington.

Baum on his arrival finding his force inadequate to cope with the Americans, halted on an advantageous position,

7. In what state did these disasters leave the New-England frontiers? What effect did it have? Where did Stark repair, and with how many men?

8. What did Burgoyne do on learning there were stores at Bennington? Why did not Baum immediately execute it? What measures did he take? What did Stark? Relate the particulars of Bennington Battle. What effect did it have?

and sent back an express to Col. Breyman, at Battenkill, for a reinforcement.

Stark had also previously sent orders to Col. Warner, who had been left at Manchester, to join him with his regiment. Expresses were also sent in every direction, and the militia and volunteers were pouring in from all quarters.

Stark now determined on attacking the enemy in his entrenchments. Accordingly, on the 16th of August, a well directed attack was made, and an obstinate action maintained for two hours. The British were, however, compelled to retire, and Col. Baum was mortally wounded.

After the battle was decided, and the militia had begun to disperse, Stark received intelligence of the approach of Col. Breyman with a powerful reinforcement for the British. Fortunately, at this moment Col. Warner arrived, with his regiment from Manchester.

Stark immediately fell upon Breyman, and the militia rallying to his aid, the engagement was renewed and warmly contested till sunset, when the British gave way and were totally routed.

In these two engagements the Americans took about 700 prisoners, with their baggage and ammunition; 207 British were found dead on the field, and 30 Americans.

Thus terminated the *battle of Bennington*, a most decisive victory, and one which diffused confidence and joy throughout the country.

Sec. 9. About the same time, a detachment of British under St. Leger, attempted to reduce fort Schuyler, but the garrison made a most gallant attack and the expedition entirely failed.

Gen. Herkimer marching to the relief of the fort, fell into an ambuscade and was defeated and slain; but a body soon collected and were despatched under the command of Arnold, on the same service. The Indians hearing of his approach, threatened to abandon St. Leger unless he gave up the siege, and he was forced to retreat to Montreal, with the loss of his baggage and stores.

9. What fort did the British under St. Leger attack? Were they successful? What effect did it have on the Indians?

SEC. 10. The misfortunes of the British at Bennington and fort Schuyler, deprived Burgoyne of his expected support, and retarded the progress of the royal army. The savage barbarities of the Indians under Burgoyne, instead of intimidating the Americans, seemed only to rouse their indignant feelings.

The situation of Burgoyne was extremely critical and not a little perplexing. General Gates, who had succeeded Gen. Schuyler in command having controul of more abundant means, acted with more energy and efficiency. His army was constantly increasing by the militia which was pouring in from all quarters and continually surprising the outposts of the British.

To retreat was to lose the object of the expedition, and to advance was full of danger. Burgoyne however decided upon the latter; and accordingly on the 14 Sept. he passed the Hudson and advanced upon Stillwater, where the Americans were encamped.

On the 19th September the two armies met, and a most obstinate though undecisive engagement ensued. The Americans lost about three hundred and the British about six hundred men.

October the 7th the battle was renewed, by a movement of Burgoyne towards the left of the Americans, hoping to effect a retreat thereby to the lakes. The action was warmly contested, and darkness put an end to it without the British accomplishing their object.

10. What retarded the progress of Burgoyne? What is said of his situation? Relate the particulars of the battle of the 19th September. Was it decisive? What renewed it? When did the royal army surrender, and to whom? How many men were made prisoners?

Oct. 17, the royal army worn down with fatigue and finding no avenue of escape unanimously resolved in council to capitulate. They accordingly surrendered to Gen. Gates, and the army, consisting of 5,700 effective men, became prisoners of war to the Americans.

SEC. 11. The apprehensions of the people of New-England subsided with the surrender of this army. The settlements in the western part of Vermont were resumed, and most of the inhabitants who had been engaged in the recent transactions returned to the cultivation of their farms.

The news of the surrender of Burgoyne excited the highest transports of joy throughout the country. It was soon followed by an acknowledgment of the independence of the United States by France, and the conclusion of a treaty of alliance and commerce.*

The inhabitants of the New-Hampshire grants, more than those of any other part of the country, had experienced the evils resulting from the want of a regular, systematic form of government. During the present year their attention had been directed to this object, and this necessarily introduced the subject of their former controversy.

They had no regular government, but each town managed its own concerns. But the difficulties and embarrassments of conducting their public concerns without some general government, gave rise to the project of forming an independent state.

SEC. 12. Accordingly, January 16, 1776, a Convention met at Dorset, and drew up a

11. What effect did this event have on New-England? What effect did it have on France? What evils did the people of Vermont experience? To what was their attention directed? What was the state of their government?

*Holland acknowledged their independence in 1782; Sweden in February, 1783; Denmark the same; Spain in March; and Russia in July.

petition to Congress: They avowed themselves ready to bear their proportion of the war, and their zeal in the common cause. But they also declared, that they were not willing to put themselves under the government of New-York. That when their services were wanted, they wished not to be called upon as inhabitants of New-York, but as those of the New-Hampshire grants.

This petition was referred to a committee of Congress, who reported, "That it be recommended to the petitioners to submit to New-York, and to assist their countrymen in their struggle."

But this not being satisfactory, a Convention afterwards met at Westminster, January 16, 1777, and published the following declaration:

"This Convention, whose members are duly chosen by the free voice of their constituents in the several towns on the New-Hampshire grants, in publick meeting assembled, in our own names and in behalf of our constituents, do hereby proclaim and publicly declare,—That the district of territory comprehending and usually known by the name of the New-Hampshire grants, of right ought to be, and is hereby declared forever hereafter to be considered as a free and independent jurisdiction, or state; to be forever hereafter called, known and distinguished by the name of *Vermont*.

"And that the inhabitants that at present, or that may hereafter become resident within said territory, shall be entitled to the same privileges, immunities, and enfranchisements which are, or that may at any time hereafter be allowed the inhabitants of any of the free and independent States of America.

"And that such privileges and immunities shall be regula-

12. When did the Convention meet at Dorset? What did they declare in their declaration to Congress? What did Congress recommend? When did the convention meet at Westminster? Give the substance of their declaration. What document was sent with the declaration to Congress? What was the substance of it? How did Congress act in relation to them? Were the measures pursued by Vermont justifiable? Why?

ted by a "*Bill of rights*," and by a form of government, to be established at the next session of this Convention."

They then sent a copy of this declaration to Congress, accompanied by a petition that it might be received, and that the district therein mentioned might be ranked among the independent American States, and their delegates be admitted to a seat in Congress.

This declaration and petition were signed and presented by Jonas Fay, Thomas Chittenden, Heman Allen, and Reuben Jones. After some debate the petition was dismissed, and the declaration discountenanced by Congress.

This measure of the inhabitants of Vermont certainly was necessary, and particularly well timed. For New-Hampshire had rejected them, and they had not and never would submit to New-York. Of course it became necessary to establish some government. And certainly the same right, which Congress had assumed in declaring the independence of the colonies, authorised them in taking the same step.

SEC. 13. The people of Vermont imputed the unfavorable reception of their petition in Congress to the influence of New-York, and they became the more resolved and determined to maintain their independence in the same fearless and spirited manner in which it had been declared.

By the surrender of Burgoyne, the seat of the war was removed from their immediate vicinity, and their apprehensions of danger from that quarter were for the present removed. A fair field was now opened for them to form a more systematic and regular course in regard to the controversy with New-York, and to take measures to sustain the ground which they had taken.

13. What effect did the actions of Congress have upon the people?

CHAPTER VII.

FROM 1778 TO 1781.

Continuation of the controversy ; British make proposals to Vermont ; Indian depredations ; Measures pursued by Vermont ; Disturbances in New-Hampshire.

SEC. 1. No controversy had arisen with New-Hampshire during this period ; and the government of that State had uniformly countenanced the conduct of Vermont, and had in communications with the Secretary, treated it as an independent State.

March 12, 1778, a petition was presented to the Assembly of Vermont, from sixteen towns in New-Hampshire, declaring that they were unconnected with any State, and requesting to be admitted into union and confederation with them.

The original charter of New-Hampshire extended only 60 miles from the sea coast. All lands west of this were annexed to it only by royal commissions. The petitioners contended that these could be of force no longer than while the power of the Crown subsisted, and had now expired with the royal authority ; that it consequently devolved upon the people to determine to what government they should hereafter belong.

SEC. 2. This application was very embarrassing to the Assembly of Vermont.—

1. What was the state of feeling between New-Hampshire and Vermont ? What petition was presented to Vermont March 12 ? What did they contend for ?

2. How did it affect the Assembly ? How was it decided ? What did this cause New-Hampshire to do ? What measures were taken ?

Those from the towns on Connecticut river were in favour of receiving them; while those from west of the mountains were opposed to it.

It was finally referred to a vote of the people, and from the management of those in favour of the measure, a majority were secured for it. June 11, a vote was carried admitting the sixteen towns, and also any others, on a vote of the majority of the inhabitants, and on their sending a representative to the Assembly.

These measures of course were alarming to New-Hampshire. The governor addressed a letter to Chittenden, governor of Vermont, claiming the sixteen towns, and urging him to use his influence with the Assembly to dissolve so irregular and dangerous a connexion.

Application was also made to Congress by New-Hampshire, to obtain the advice and interposition of that body. Aware of these measures, Vermont despatched Col. Ethan Allen to advocate her cause, and to ascertain the sentiments of Congress generally with regard to their proceedings.

He accordingly went; and on his return reported that Congress discountenanced their acts relative to the connexion with New-Hampshire; but if that was repealed, no opposition would be made, except from New-York, to their independence.

SEC. 3. The next Assembly met at Windsor, Oct. 1778, and considerable change of sentiment was apparent. They now refused to organize the sixteen towns, or do any thing more to extend their jurisdiction east of Connecticut river.

3. What were the sentiments of the next Assembly? What did they refuse to do? Who withdrew? What measures did they take? What did the Convention resolve? What was their object? What did the government of Vermont do?

The representatives from the sixteen towns withdrew from the Assembly, and were followed by fifteen members from towns in Vermont, adjoining the river. A Convention of these thirty-one towns was called at Cornish, and invitations issued to towns on both sides of the river to meet with them.

This convention met in December, and resolved to propose to New-Hampshire to agree upon a division line, or submit the dispute to Congress, or to arbitrators, or they would consent that New-Hampshire should have jurisdiction over the whole grants.

It was now obvious that the object of the men who conducted these movements, was to form a new government, and locate the seat of it on Connecticut river.

The Assembly of Vermont, aware of the tendency of this course, and anxious to avoid the consequences of this connexion, passed a vote, February 12, 1779, dissolving the union which had subsisted between Vermont and the sixteen towns in New-Hampshire.

SEC. 4. The Assembly of New-Hampshire, thinking to take advantage of the divisions thus created, now laid claim to the whole territory of Vermont. New-York asserted her right, while Massachusetts also put in her claim to a large part of the contested country.

The controversy with New-York had now assumed such a serious aspect that an appeal to arms appeared about to be made. There were several persons in the southeast part of the State, who were very much in favour of the government of New-York.

To some of these the governor of New-York had given commissions, on their asserting that they had a regiment of men who were opposed to Vermont. The government of Vermont directed Ethan Allen to raise a body of militia for the suppression of these hostile associations.

5. What new claim was made to the territory of Vermont? What was the state of the controversy with New-York? What commissions did the government of New-York issue? What course did Vermont take? What was done by Allen? What was done by Congress? Was the attempt at reconciliation successful? What was the policy of Congress? What was the substance of the address issued by the Governor and Council of Vermont?

While the governor of New-York was attempting to effect his measures with the party that adhered to him in Vermont, Ethan Allen had marched into the scene of tumult, and made prisoners of the colonel and other officers acting under the authority of New-York, and put an immediate end to their short lived authority.

These proceedings had been laid before Congress, and commissioners were appointed by that body to attempt a reconciliation between the parties. Their endeavours, however, proved unsuccessful ; and it appears to have been the policy of Congress not to make a final decision while it was possible to avoid it.

The affair now became seriously perplexing, and began to assume such an aspect as to threaten very serious consequences. The three States, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and New-York, each claimed the disputed territory, while the inhabitants of it had declared their entire independence, and set up a new government of their own.

In consequence of certain resolutions passed by Congress, an address was now issued by the governor and council, declaring, "That the State of Vermont existed independent of any of the thirteen States, and was not accountable to them for liberty, the gift of a beneficent Creator. That the State was not represented in Congress, and could not submit to resolutions passed without their consent. That they were and ever had been ready to bear their proportion of the expense of the war with Great Britain, whenever admitted into the Union ; but they would not now, after four years hard fighting, give up all worth contending for, the right of making their own laws and choosing their own form of government, to the arbitration and determination of any man or body of men under heaven."

SEC. 5. The British general, aware of these controversies, and of the situation of Vermont, addressed a letter to Ethan Allen, with a view of inducing the Vermonters to espouse the royal cause, and giving encouragement that by so doing, they should be

5. What proposals did the British make to Allen ? What course did Allen and the leading men take ? What communication did Allen make to Congress ? What was the substance of his letter ? What were the real feelings of the people in relation to the proposals of the British ?

erected into a separate government under the king and constitution of England.

Allen, and the leading men to whom he made it known, took advantage of this, and other applications which followed, and by affecting a favorable reception of the proposals, they prevented the incursions of the British army; but by various pretences they avoided bringing the matter to a final decision.

These proposals were afterwards transmitted to Congress, together with a letter from Allen, declaring the attachment of Vermont to the general cause, and avowing her right to make any arrangement she chose with the British for a cessation of hostilities on her part, provided the United States still persisted in refusing to admit her claims to independence.

"Vermont," continued he, "would be most miserable, were she obliged to defend the other States, and be herself at the same time liable to be overrun by those claiming jurisdiction over her territory."

He concludes his letter in the following bold words: "I am as resolutely determined to defend the independence of Vermont, as Congress are that of the United States; and rather than fail, will retire with the hardy Green Mountain Boys into the caverns of the mountains, and wage war with human nature at large."

No measure could be more hostile to the feelings of the people of Vermont than submission to the royal authority; but they were fully determined, also, not to give way to the unjust claims of the other States, and rather than submit, to defend their territory to the last drop of blood.

Sec. 6. Vermont, finding it impossible to gain admission into the Union, and being alarmed at the course pursued by New-Hampshire and New-York, made every exertion in her power to augment her own internal strength and increase the popularity of her cause.

Such was the popular excitement of feeling on this sub-

ject, that every man was nerving his arm for the conflict ; and had the attempt been made, to coerce them into the proposed measures, no doubt it would have terminated with a bloody issue.

SEC. 7. In October of the present year, a party of Indians from Canada made a descent upon Royalton. In this town and its vicinity they took twenty-five prisoners, killed several, burned upwards of thirty houses, and destroyed a considerable number of cattle.

SEC. 8. 1781. While New-Hampshire and New-York were extending their claims to the territory of Vermont, the government of that State adopted the same course towards them, and asserted a right to a large part of the territory of each.

Great success attended this policy. At the next session of the Assembly, thirty-five towns from New-Hampshire were represented, and several in New-York petitioned that body to exercise immediate jurisdiction over them.

A committee was accordingly appointed to confer with the petitioners, and the articles of union were drawn up and agreed to by delegates from twelve districts in New-York, ten of which were soon after represented in the Assembly of Vermont.

SEC. 9. August, 1781. New-Hampshire and New-York continuing to press their claims to the territory of Vermont, Congress passed a resolution, appointing a com-

7. Who made a descent upon Royalton? What depredations did they commit?

8. What claims did Vermont now set up? What was the success? How many towns were represented from New-Hampshire? What petition was presented?

9. What resolution was passed by Congress? What was the condition of their admission?

mittee to confer with the agents of Vermont^{pro}st on their claim to independence and ad^{just} on their claim to independence and admission into the Union; but making it an indispensable preliminary to that measure—

“That Vermont relinquish all claim to jurisdiction east of Connecticut river, and west of a line running from Massachusetts to the 45th degree of latitude, said line being twenty miles distant from the Hudson river.”

Sec. 10. These resolutions of Congress were laid before the Assembly of Vermont in October. They then resolved not to submit the question of their *independence* to any power whatever, considering *that* as settled; but were ready to refer the question of *boundaries* to arbitrators mutually chosen, or, if admitted into the Union, to Congress itself.

During the last part of the present year, the contest with New-Hampshire began to be quite alarming. An attempt was made to serve a writ under the authority of Vermont, in one of the towns which had separated from New-Hampshire and attached itself to the former State.

The authority was denied, and on the interposition of an officer from New-Hampshire, he was apprehended, with two of his adherents, and imprisoned by the Vermont officer.—The governor of New-Hampshire issued an order, calling out the militia to liberate the Sheriff.

The government of Vermont sent agents to compromise the matter, one of whom, a sheriff, was imprisoned by way of retaliation. Both governments were now alarmed at

10. What resolution did Vermont pass in October? What was the state of the contest with New-Hampshire? What affair took place? Mention the particulars. How was it settled?

this approach to hostilities, and were disposed to prevent any further violent measures.

CHAPTER VIII.

FROM 1782 TO 1789.

Unsuccessful attempt for the admission of Vermont into the Federal Union. Termination of the Revolutionary War. Prosperous state of Vermont.

SEC. I. Jan. 1, 1782, a letter was received by Governor Chittenden, from General Washington, in answer to one he had addressed to him asking advice, in which he says: "I will take it for granted that the right of Vermont is good, because Congress by their resolve of the 7th of August imply it; and by that of the 21st are willing to confirm it, provided the new State is confined within certain limits." "It appears to me therefore, that the dispute of boundary is the only one that exists, and that being removed, the matter would be terminated to the satisfaction of all parties. You have nothing to do but to withdraw your jurisdiction within your own limits, and obtain an acknowledgment of your in-

1. What was Gen. Washington's opinion relative to the controversy? When were the requisitions of Congress complied with? What was the report of the committee of Congress? Did Congress pass the resolution? what was their policy?

dependence under the resolve of the 21st of August."

This letter appears to have had its intended effect; for in February, 1782, the Assembly met, and after some debate they resolved to comply with the requisition of Congress respecting the extent of their jurisdiction.

In March this resolution was formally laid before Congress by the agents from Vermont, and notice given that they were empowered to negotiate and complete on her part all that was necessary to her admission into the union. It was referred to a committee of Congress, who reported the following resolution:

"That the territory of Vermont as limited and defined in the acts of Congress of August, 1781, be acknowledged by the name of *Vermont*, as a free, sovereign, and independent State; and that a committee be appointed to treat with her on her admission into the Union."

Three several motions were made to appoint a time for the consideration of this report, and were all negatived. It was now apparent that Congress adhered to her former policy of evasion, and meant to avoid a decision if possible.

Sec. 2. The proceedings of Congress

were viewed with indignation by the people of Vermont. They had complied with all the requisitions of Congress which were attached to their proposal for her admission, and they now considered that Congress were absolutely under obligations to acknowledge their independence.

Vermont was now placed in a critical situation. The armies of the United States had been withdrawn from her protection, and being abandoned by Congress, she was exposed to the incursions of the whole British army in Canada.

SEC. 3. Conscious of her exposed situation, the government of Vermont supplied the lack of physical strength, by policy and address. The British had been and still continued unwearied in their proposals to her, while on her part a correspondence had been kept up by the leading men without coming to a decision, by which the British were led to believe the state would recede from the union.

Every effort was made on the one part, to persuade Vermont to declare for Great Britain, while on the other, every art was used to avoid this step and yet prevent hostilities.

With a singular talent at negotiation Allen, in whose name the correspondence was principally carried on, suffered the British to deceive themselves with a hope of success, and completely effected his own views by entering into an engagement with them, that no hostilities should be carried on against Vermont.

2. How did the people view these proceedings? What was the situation of Vermont at this time?

3. How did Vermont supply the want of strength? What correspondence was carried on? What was the object on the part of the English? What on that of the Vermonters? What was the success of it? How many persons were in the secret of the correspondence?

Only eight persons in the State were in the secret of the correspondence; Thomas Chittenden, Moses Robinson, Samuel Safford, Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, Timothy Brownson, John Fasset, and Joseph Fay. It was terminated with the war in 1783.

Meantime the contentions still continued between the Yorkers, (as they were called who adhered to New-York) and those who were attached to the new government.

SEC. 4. The principal seat of contention was in the southeast part of the State.

During the year 1782 some people in Guilford, with the aid of others from Brattleboro', attempted to exercise the laws of New-York over the citizens of that town.

The government of Vermont ordered out the militia to assist the sheriff of Windham county, and protect the courts of justice against the violent opposition of the Yorkers. Ethan Allen was despatched at the head of one hundred men, and on his arriving in town issued a proclamation declaring, "that unless the people of Guilford peaceably submitted to the authority of Vermont, the same should be made as desolate as Sodom and Gomorrah."

This silenced the opposition and under Allen's *martial law*, the sheriff found little difficulty in collecting taxes and enforcing the authority of the new government.

In all these affairs great care was taken by the government, to avoid the effusion of blood. The punishment of offenders was as light as was consistent with the preservation of good order and maintaining the authority and independence of the state.

New-York disappointed in her attempts to produce an insurrection, made complaint to Congress that their resolutions were publicly violated; and that Vermont had proceeded to exercise jurisdiction over the property and persons of sundry individuals professing themselves subject to New-York.

SEC. 5. In December, Congress passed a resolution disapproving and severely cen-

4. Was the affair with New-York yet settled? Where was the seat of contention? What took place at Guilford? What measures did the government take? Relate the particulars. Was the government rigorous in the punishment of offenders? What course did New-York take?

5. What resolution did Congress pass? Was it just and proper?

suring the measures pursued by the government of Vermont ; declaring "that their acts were highly derogatory to the authority of the United States, and extremely dangerous to the confederacy, and demanding the immediate and decided interposition of Congress," and requiring them to make immediate reparation to such as had suffered in consequence of them ; and concluding with the following words,

"That the United States will take effectual measures to enforce a compliance with the aforesaid resolution, in case the same shall be disobeyed by the people of the said district."

Thus instead of fulfilling their own engagements, Congress thro' the influence of New-York was led to this unjustifiable act, which served only to increase the prejudice already too strong, of the people of Vermont against their authority, and which served only to rouse their indignant feelings and make them the more determined to maintain their independence.

SEC. 6. 1783. The governor and council immediately sent a remonstrance to Congress, in which they reminded them of their nonfulfilment of the engagements in their act of Aug. 1781, altho' Vermont had complied with the conditions. They also referred them to the articles of confederation, in which they were prevented from interfering in the internal affairs of the states ;

6. What was done by the Governor and Council? What was the substance of the remonstrance? What other remonstrance was sent? How did the people of Vermont regard the proceedings of Congress?

much less therefore in those of Vermont, whose delegates they had constantly refused to admit to a seat in their body.

They also asserted, "that Vermont had as good a right to independence, as Congress; and as much authority to pass resolutions prescribing measures to Congress, as Congress had to them. That the inhabitants of Vermont had been in full possession of freedom from the first settlement of the country, and would not now be resolved out of it by the influence of New-York."

They concluded by soliciting admission into the union, agreeable to the promises of Congress heretofore made, and which a committee of their body had reported "to be absolute and necessary to be performed."

A remonstrance was also sent by the assembly at its next session in February, which was of the same tenour and spirit of that of the Governor and council, and equally plain, spirited, and decisive.

Congress was not a little disappointed in the effect which their measures had produced. So far from intimidating the inhabitants of Vermont, they served to unite them in their determination to defend themselves against aggression and prevent the execution of those acts which they believed were passed by the influence of New-York.

Sec. 7. Jan. 20, 1783, peace was concluded between the kingdom of Great Britain and the United States of America. The military operations now ceased and the for-

7. When was peace concluded with Great Britain? What difficulties had Congress now to contend with? What effect did the termination of the war have upon the Union?

mer colonies were acknowledged to be free, independent, and sovereign states.

Though now relieved from the apprehensions of a foreign enemy, still Congress had serious embarrassments and troubles to contend with. The want of sufficient power to enforce their authority, and the depreciation of the currency, served greatly to embarrass the general government.

The war by presenting a prospect of common danger, had served to unite and cement the union of the several colonies. But being terminated, the several states exercising their own authority paid little attention to the resolutions of congress, and confusion and disorder could not fail to ensue.

SEC. 8. While the general government of the states was thus struggling with their numerous embarrassments, the state of Vermont was highly prosperous. She was not burdened with any part of the enormous debt which oppressed the union, and the legislators having gained experience, and the people being disgusted with the former proceedings of Congress relative to them, the people of Vermont were not desirous of joining in the general confederation.

Nothing was now to be apprehended from the incursions of any enemy; the internal affairs were as wisely and happily regulated as those of any other state, and it was no object for her to join a union which would involve her in the debts and contentions which were weighing heavy upon the others.

9. What was the situation of Vermont compared with that of the other States? Were the people now anxious for admission into the union? Why? By whom was the Secretary arrested, and on what account? What measures did Vermont take?

1781. The ancient difficulties with New-York were by no means settled; and altho' that state had probably little hope or desire of enforcing its demands, still they would not publicly and avowedly relinquish their pretended claims.

The secretary of Vermont was arrested in New-York on account of his conduct in his own state. The subject of course was laid before the general assembly and they unanimously resolved, that the lands in Vermont belonging to the citizens of New-York should be sold, until a sufficient sum should be raised to make full restitution to the secretary for all the damages which he might have sustained.

SEC. 9. New-York had made frequent attempts to disturb the government of Vermont, but they had generally recoiled upon her and were never attended with success. She had made violent and unceasing exertions to obtain jurisdiction, but had uniformly met with a determined and effectual resistance from the inhabitants.

She had assumed at one time the language of menace and threatened an attack, and at another had made fair promises. But she found that her threats, promises, and power, were alike treated with indifference by the hardy and determined inhabitants of Vermont, and finally she was obliged to relinquish all hopes of subduing them by force, or entrapping them by policy.

When Vermont first asserted her independence and assumed the powers of government, the people were not fully united or unanimous in favour of the measure, some timid

9. How had New-York conducted towards Vermont? Was her policy successful? Were the people united on the first organization of the government of Vermont? Were they now?

ones fearful of the event, and others desirous of adhering to New-York. But the government began gradually to acquire strength and maturity, and the affairs being so prosperously and happily conducted the inhabitants were satisfied and inclined quietly to settle down under so promising auspices.

SEC. 10. At the close of the war the prospects of Vermont, were far more flattering than those of any other state. The quality and low price of the lands which she had to dispose of, and the mildness and equity of the government, induced many to emigrate thither from the other states, and large additions were made to their numbers and property in consequence.

10. What were the prospects of Vermont now? Was there much emigration from the other States?

CHAPTER IX.

FROM 1789 TO 1823.

Settlement of the New-York controversy. Admission of Vermont into the Union. Indian claims. Party contentions. War with Great Britain. Censor's report to amend the Constitution.

SEC. 1. Notwithstanding the success which had attended the revolutionary struggle and the consequent independence of the

1. Was the system of general government found sufficient at the close of the war? Were the powers of Congress limited? Was it found necessary to enlarge them? What plan was proposed? What did the convention do? Was it ratified? When was the new government to take effect?

United States, a short time was sufficient to demonstrate that some other system of general government than that which already existed was necessary, in order to realize the anticipations of publick and private prosperity which all had so fondly cherished.

Relieved from a sense of common and imminent danger, the articles of confederation, by which the States were held together, were found insufficient to accomplish the purposes of government. Under these articles, Congress had no power except to make requisitions upon the States. Having no authority to enforce obedience, these requisitions were not unfrequently disregarded.

They had no power to regulate commerce, and of course could form no treaties, and trade languished. The revenue was deficient; the publick creditors remained unpaid; the national securities depreciated in value, and were sold in many instances at one eighth part of their nominal value.

Under these circumstances it became apparent that an enlargement of the powers of Congress was absolutely necessary. The time had come when it must be decided whether the general government should be supported or abandoned—whether the objects of the glorious revolutionary struggle should be realized or lost.

During this state of things, it was proposed that a convention of delegates from the thirteen States should be held, for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and proposing such amendments as should seem necessary. A convention was accordingly held, and after some deliberation a constitution was agreed upon and reported to Congress, and submitted to the several States for ratification.

Eleven States agreed to it; and by an unanimous vote of the electors, George Washington was elected President. March 4, 1789, was the day fixed upon for the new government to commence operations. The remaining two States soon after acceded to the new constitution, and the government was organized under the most flattering prospects, which have been already more than realized.

SEC. 2. Some disputes had arisen as to the location of the seat of government of the United States, and the decision seemed to waver between New-York and Philadelphia. Vermont not being represented, the balance of power was against the eastern States, and this proved a disadvantage to New-York.

New-York now, therefore, became anxious to have the Federal Union completed by the admission of Vermont, and accordingly appointed commissioners with full powers to negotiate with her, and to settle all matters of controversy between them.

Vermont began to be inspired with more confidence in the general government, and was no longer averse to a union with the other States under the new constitution.

In October, 1789, commissioners were appointed on the part of Vermont, to treat with those from New-York on the controverted subjects, and to arrange all matters in dispute which prevented the union of Vermont with the United States.

Several meetings were held by the commissioners, and as those from both States were anxious to effect the objects of their appointment, the negotiations were soon terminated in a manner satisfactory to all.

SEC. 3. 1790. In October the commissioners from New-York declared the consent of the Legislature of that State, to the admission of Vermont into the Union, and

2. Was New-York still opposed to the admission of Vermont into the Union? Why was she anxious for it? How was Vermont affected towards the general government? How did the negotiations with New-York terminate?

3. What declaration was made by the New-York commissioners? Where was the boundary line fixed? What compensation was required by New-York?

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 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference in the
 internal affairs of the colonies. This
 has been due to a variety of causes,
 including the fact that the Government
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 interference in the internal affairs of
 the colonies.

the relinquishment on their part of all claim to jurisdiction, immediately on that event taking place.

It was settled that the boundary line between the two States should be, (where it now runs,) the west limits of the towns granted by New-Hampshire, and the middle channel of Lake Champlain.

New-York also relinquished all right and title to lands in Vermont, on the payment to her of thirty thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. The Legislature of Vermont accepted the proposals of New-York, and immediately authorised their treasurer to pay the sum specified for extinguishing the New-York claims to lands.

Thus was terminated a controversy, which had been carried on for *twenty-six* years with untiring animosity by both parties. Considering the state of things, the high excitement which prevailed, and the comparatively trifling consequences which ensued from it, it presents one of the most astonishing political phenomena that has been witnessed in America.

Notwithstanding the exasperation produced by continued acts of aggression and retaliation, all parties had cautiously and carefully avoided the shedding of blood.

The sturdy Vermonters were ever on the alert, and ready to defend to the last extremity what they considered their rights; but were not willing to involve themselves hastily in a civil war, or to stain the escutcheon of liberty by acts of slaughter and carnage.

Sec. 5. Being thus relieved from all external troubles and difficulties, a conven-

¹ Did Vermont agree to the proposal? Was the controversy remarkable? Why?

² What resolution was passed at Bennington? When was Vermont admitted into the Union?

tion of the people of Vermont was called, to consider the subject of an union with the Federal government.

January 11, 1791, the convention met at Bennington, and after some debate it was resolved, that it was expedient for Vermont to be connected with the confederated States.

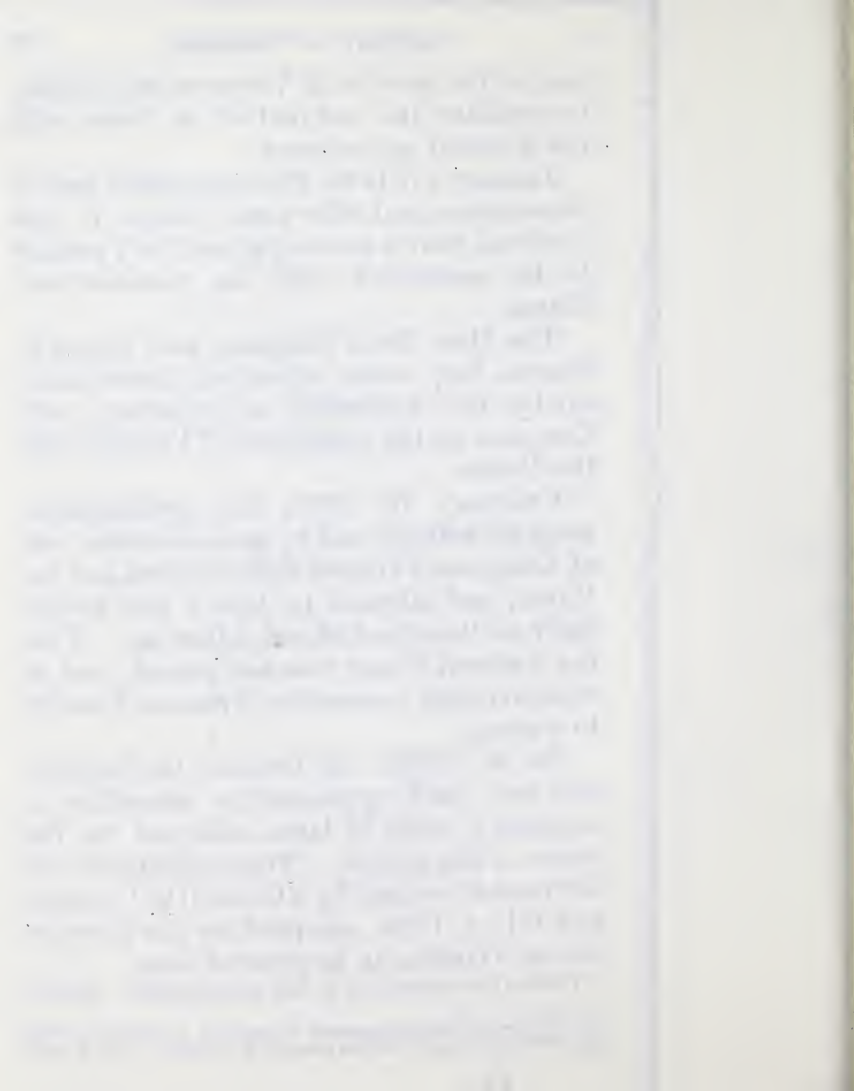
The Hon. Nath. Chipman and Lewis R. Morris, Esq. were appointed commissioners by the Assembly, to negotiate with Congress on the admission of Vermont into the Union.

February 18, 1791, the preliminaries were all settled, and by an unanimous vote of Congress Vermont was admitted into the Union, and allowed to take a seat in that body on the 4th of March following. Thus the Federal Union was completed, and all controversies respecting Vermont brought to a close.

Sec. 6. 1792. In October the Legislature met, and appointed a committee to compile a code of laws, adapted to the wants of the people. The constitution was afterwards revised by a Council of Censors, and July 4, 1793, adopted by the Convention at Windsor in its present form.

Thomas Chittenden was at this time governor. He was

6. When was a committee appointed to compile a code of laws? Were they afterwards revised? Who was governor at this time? What is said of him?



placed at the head of the State government in 1778, and continued in that station till his resignation in 1797. He bore a distinguished part in the early transactions in Vermont, and was deeply interested and very active in the controversy respecting the New-Hampshire grants.

During the scenes of violence and confusion which attended that long and arduous controversy, he sustained the part of an able councillor, and a firm, unshaken politician. A few weeks after his resignation he terminated a life of 63 years, a large part of which had been devoted with zeal and ability to the cause of Vermont.

SEC. 7. Soon after the close of Gov. Chittenden's administration, two parties began to form in the State. They styled themselves *Federal* and *Republican* in contradistinction.

Strange as it may appear that a people living in an inland part of America should in any way be affected by the affairs of Europe, yet the principal subject of dispute originated in different opinions relative to the transactions at that time going on in France.

The *federal* party in America were opposed to the French principles, and for several years maintained the ascendancy in Vermont; but afterwards the *republicans* became most numerous. During this year (1797) Isaac Tichenor was elected governor.

SEC. 8. 1798. An application was laid before the Legislature at their session this year, from some of the Indian Chiefs in Canada, claiming a large tract of land in the northwest part of the State; and requesting compensation for it from the government.

A committee was appointed to investigate the grounds of

7. What parties now appeared? How did the disputes originate? Which was opposed to the French principles? Who was elected governor in 1797?

8. What application was made to the Legislature in 1798? What did the committee report? What is said of party spirit? What did the republicans attempt in 1800? For what purpose? Which party had the majority in 1801?

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the claim. They reported that "they had had a claim to the said land, but that in the former wars between the English and French, the Indians had removed to Canada and joined their fortunes with the latter; that the English being victorious, had gained these lands by right of conquest.

"That in the late war between England and her colonies they had united themselves with the former, and thereby involved their interests with them. The United States proving victorious, and the lands south of Canada being surrendered to them, the Indian claim became entirely extinguished, and the right to the lands in question was vested in Vermont."

1799. The governor, by direction of the Legislature, notified the Indians of the Seven Nations that, in consequence of the above mentioned circumstances, their title had become extinct, and that they had now no claim to any lands in Vermont.

In the mean time Washington had declined a re-election to the office of President of the United States, and John Adams was elected in his stead. Party spirit began to run high throughout the Union; the Federalists being in favour of the administration, and the Republicans opposed to it. As yet the Federal party kept the ascendancy in this State, but Republicanism was daily gaining ground.

1800. The time was now approaching when another election of President must take place. The republicans knowing that if the appointment of electors for Vermont should be made in the usual manner by the Legislature, that they would all be in favour of Mr. Adams, made an attempt to have the State divided into districts, and electors to be chosen directly by the people. The bill was, however, negatived in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 95 to 73.

1801 to 1805. Mr. Adams had lost his election of President, and Mr. Jefferson, his opponent, and of the republican party, was elected by a majority of one vote. The republicans had now obtained a majority in the House of Representatives of this State of about 20 votes, and that party now began to predominate.

SEC. 9. 1805. There had never yet been any place fixed upon as a permanent

9. Had the seat of government been permanently fixed? Where was it now fixed? What was the ordinary business of the Legislature?

seat of government; by an act of the Legislature it was fixed at Montpelier from the year 1808.

The sessions of this body had been uniformly continued from its organization in 1778. A connected detail of its proceedings after the settlement of the New-York controversy, could be of little use, and extremely uninteresting, and is therefore omitted.

The principal and ordinary business of the Assembly consisted in the appointment of the civil officers, granting taxes for the support of government, schools, and roads; and the enactment of such laws as the interests of the people might require.

SEC. 10. 1806. Petitions for *Banks* were presented to the Assembly this year from several towns. The policy of granting such institutions in this State was much doubted by some, and caused some debate. It was also difficult to decide where they should be located.

A project for a State Bank was however proposed, and it was finally chartered.— One branch was established at Woodstock and another at Middlebury. It proved in the end an impolitick measure, and was finally after some time abandoned.

June 18, 1812, War was declared by the United States against Great Britain. The principal grounds of it were—

The impressment of American seamen into the service of Great Britain, and depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States under the pretence of blockading the coast of Europe, whither our staples were then carried. With the exception of some naval actions, no important transactions took place this year.

10. What petitions were presented in 1806? Were they granted? What plan was adopted? Where were the branches located? When was war declared against Great Britain? What were the grounds of it? What took place on Lake Champlain? What advantage did the British gain?

1813. Preparations were now made for the invasion of Canada, and naval armaments were collecting on the lakes. The force of the Americans on Lake Champlain consisted only of two schooners, and several armed barges and gun-boats. On the first of July they were attacked in the north part of the lake by a superior force, and after an action of three hours, were obliged to surrender.

By this action the British obtained command of the lake. They soon after landed and burnt Plattsburgh in New-York, and committed some depredations in Swanton, Vermont.

SEC. 11. 1814. Great exertions were made by Com. Macdonough to prepare a fleet which would cope with that of the enemy on Lake Champlain. This was nearly effected in the spring, and the flotilla lay at Vergennes, waiting for the arrival of its armament.

Fortifications had been erected at the mouth of Otter Creek for its protection. On the 12th of May the British squadron appeared before the battery, and commenced a blockade. Apprehensions were entertained of an attack in the rear of the fortifications, and Gen. Davis, of the Vermont militia, was ordered out with his brigade to oppose the landing of the enemy.

On the 14th the British commenced an attack, which was successfully resisted. They were compelled to retire with the loss of two galleys, they being so damaged as to compel them to abandon them.

The whole squadron soon after moved down the lake.— Some skirmishing took place at Burlington with the militia under Gen. Wright. Com. Macdonough attempted to bring round some of his vessels to the mouth of the Creek, but the enemy disappeared before he could effect the object.

SEC. 12. Early in September it was announced that Sir George Prevost, with an

11. What was Macdonough exerting himself to do? Where did it lay?

12. What did Prevost threaten in September? Where were the Americans fortified? Relate the particulars of the engagement between the fleets. What other action was fought? Relate the particulars. How were the military operations closed? Where was the treaty of peace signed?

army of fourteen thousand men, was about making a descent upon Plattsburgh. The American forces at that place, under Gen. Macomb, had been reduced to one thousand men.

When the intelligence of this invasion was received in Vermont, the militia were called out, and a large number of volunteers crossed the lake to support their friends. On the arrival of Prevost the Americans occupied the fortifications on the southwest bank of the Saranac.*

At this time both the British and Americans had a respectable naval force on Lake Champlain. The former had the superiority in number of guns and men. On the 11th, while the American fleet under Macdonough was lying off Plattsburgh, the British squadron was observed bearing down upon them in order of battle.

An obstinate engagement ensued, which continued for two hours and twenty minutes. The enemy were completely defeated, and most of their vessels were either destroyed or fell into the hands of the Americans.

This contest between the rival squadrons was fought in sight of both armies, and served as a signal for an engagement by land. The American force was now considerably augmented by the arrival of reinforcements of Vermont and New-York militia and volunteers.

Gen. Prevost led on his troops and commenced an attack upon the batteries, and was received by a destructive fire from the Americans. He made several attempts to cross the Saranac, but was effectually repulsed; and before sunset his temporary batteries were completely silenced.

At 9 o'clock, Gen. Prevost, finding himself unable to effect his object, hastily drew off his forces and left the field, after a loss of two thousand five hundred men, killed, wounded, and deserted.

By the events of this day, large quantities of stores fell into the hands of the Americans, and their flag was permitted to wave in triumph over the waters of Lake Champlain.

Several splendid actions were also fought in various parts

*Plattsburgh is situated at the mouth and on the northeast side of the river Saranac. The American works were directly opposite.

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of the Union; the military operations were finally closed by the triumphant defence of New-Orleans, and the defeat of the British.

About the close of this year the war was terminated by the signing of a treaty of peace at Ghent.*

SEC. 13. The opinions of the people of Vermont, in common with those of the other States, were much at variance as to the justice and expediency of this war. It was strongly supported by the *republicans*, and violently opposed by the *federalists*.

Their measures were carried on with considerable animosity, and high hopes were entertained by the British of a more serious division. They found, however, on their invasion of the country, that both parties were ready to unite for defence against the common enemy.

Party feeling in Vermont attained its greatest violence at the commencement of the war, and continued to rage till its termination. The measures of the general government and the appointment of civil officers, formed the principal subjects of dispute. When one party gained the ascendancy, those of the other were generally excluded from office.

The parties were nearly equal in 1806, and continued so, the republican usually predominating, until the close of the war.

From that period the violence of party feeling rapidly declined. In a short time the terms, *federal* and *republican*, were forgotten, and all old controversies appeared to be entirely buried in oblivion.

SEC. 14. 1827. A *Council of Censors* was appointed to revise the constitution of the State. They held their session in June, and made a report suggesting several important amendments. A *Convention* of

13. Were the people unanimous in their opinions relative to the war? Did the federalists or republicans support it.

14. What did the Council of Censors report in 1827.

*This treaty was signed December 24, 1814, and ratified by Congress the 14th of February following.

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is not a body of men, but a body of ideas. It is a body of ideas which has been built up over a long period of years, and which has been the result of the efforts of many men of high ability and high character. It is a body of ideas which has been built up on a foundation of science, and which has been the result of the efforts of many men of high ability and high character. It is a body of ideas which has been built up on a foundation of science, and which has been the result of the efforts of many men of high ability and high character. It is a body of ideas which has been built up on a foundation of science, and which has been the result of the efforts of many men of high ability and high character.

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delegates from all the towns was accordingly called to consider and act upon it.

CHAPTER X.

Constitution, Government, Judiciary, Punishment of Crimes, Manufactures and Trade, Military Establishment, Science and Literature, Religion, Population, Character.

The inhabitants of Vermont by their representatives, at a Convention held at Windsor, July 4, 1793, adopted the following declaration of rights, and constitution :

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

ARTICLE 1. That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent, and unalienable rights, among which are, the enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety ;— therefore, no male person born in this country, or brought from over sea, ought to be holden by law to serve any person as a servant, slave or apprentice, after he arrives to the age of twenty-one years, nor female in like manner after she arrives to the age of eighteen years, unless they are bound by their own consent after they arrive to such age, or bound by law for the payment of debts, damages, fines, costs, or the like.

ART. 2. That private property ought to be subservient to publick uses when necessity requires it ; nevertheless, whenever a person's property is taken for the use of the publick, the owner ought to receive an equivalent in money.

ART. 3. That all men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences and understandings, as in their opinion shall be regulated by the word of God ; and that no

man ought to, or of right can be compelled to attend any religious worship, or erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any minister, contrary to the dictates of his conscience; nor can any man be justly deprived or abridged of any civil right as a citizen, on account of his religious sentiments, or peculiar mode of religious worship; and that no authority can, or ought to be vested in, or assumed by, any power whatever, that shall in any case interfere with, or in any manner control the rights of conscience, in the free exercise of religious worship; nevertheless, every sect or denomination of christians ought to observe the Sabbath or Lord's day, and keep up some sort of religious worship, which to them shall seem most agreeable to the revealed will of God.

ART. 4. Every person within this state ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character: he ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay, conformably to the laws.

ART. 5. That the people of this state by their legal representatives, have the sole, inherent, and exclusive right of governing and regulating the internal police of the same.

ART. 6. That all power being originally inherent in, and consequently derived from, the people; therefore all officers of the government, whether legislative or executive, are their trustees and servants, and at all times, in a legal way, accountable to them.

ART. 7. That government is or ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation, or community, and not for the particular emolument or advantage of any single man, family, or set of men, who are a part only of that community; and that the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, and indefeasible right to reform or alter government, in such a manner as shall be by that community judged most conducive to the publick weal.

ART. 8. That all elections ought to be free and without corruption, and that all freemen, having a sufficient evident common interest with, and attachment to, the community, have a right to elect and be elected into office, agreeably to the regulations made in this constitution.

ART. 9. That every member of society hath a right to

be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and therefore is bound to contribute his proportion towards the expense of that protection, and yield his personal service when necessary, or an equivalent thereto; but no part of any person's property can be justly taken from him, or applied to publick uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of freemen; nor can any man who is conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms, be justly compelled thereto, if he will pay such equivalent; nor are the people bound by any law but such as they have in like manner assented to, for their common good. And, previous to any law being made to raise a tax, the purpose for which it is to be raised ought to appear evident to the legislature to be of more service to the community, than the money would be if not collected.

ART. 10. That in all prosecutions for criminal offences a person hath a right to be heard, by himself and his counsel; to demand the cause and nature of his accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses; to call for evidence in his favour, and a speedy publick trial, by an impartial jury of the country, without the unanimous consent of which jury he cannot be found guilty; nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself; nor can any person be justly deprived of his liberty, except by the laws of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

ART. 11. That the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers and possessions, free from search or seizure, and therefore warrants without oath or affirmation first made, affording sufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded or required to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his, her, or their property, not particularly described, are contrary to that right, and ought not to be granted.

ART. 12. That when any issue in fact proper for the cognizance of a jury, is joined in a court of law, the parties have a right to trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred.

ART. 13. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments concerning the transactions of government, and therefore the freedom of the press ought not to be restrained.

ART. 14. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people into California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1873. This discovery led to a great influx of people into New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1875. This discovery led to a great influx of people into Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court, or place whatsoever.

ART. 15. The power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases as this constitution, or the legislature, shall provide for.

ART. 16. That the people have a right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the state; and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up: and that the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and be governed by, the civil power.

ART. 17. That no person in this state can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army, and the militia in actual service.

ART. 18. That frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, and a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty, and keep government free; the people ought, therefore, to pay particular attention to these points in the choice of officers and representatives, and have a right, in a legal way, to exact a due and constant regard to them from their legislators and magistrates, in making and executing such laws as are necessary for the good government of the state.

ART. 19. That all people have a natural and inherent right to emigrate from one state to another that will receive them.

ART. 20. That the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives; and to apply to the legislature for redress of grievances, by address, petition, or remonstrance.

ART. 21. That no person shall be liable to be transported out of this state for trial, for any offence committed within the same.

SEC. 2. *Plan, or Frame of Government.*

ARTICLE 1. The commonwealth or state of Vermont shall be governed hereafter by a Governor, (or Lieutenant-Governor,) Council, and an Assembly of the Representatives of the freemen of the same, in manner and form following:

ART. 2. The supreme legislative power shall be vested in a House of Representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth or state of Vermont.

ART. 3. The supreme executive power shall be vested in a Governor, or, in his absence, a Lieutenant-Governor, and Council.

ART. 4. Courts of justice shall be maintained in every county in this state, and also in new counties when formed, which courts shall be open for the trial of all causes proper for their cognizance, and justice shall be therein impartially administered without corruption, or unnecessary delay.—The judges of the Supreme Court shall be justices of the peace throughout the state, and the several judges of the county courts in their respective counties, by virtue of their office, except in the trial of such causes as may be appealed to the county court.

ART. 5. A future legislature may, when they shall conceive the same to be expedient and necessary, erect a Court of Chancery, with such powers as are usually exercised by that Court, or as shall appear for the interest of the commonwealth; *provided*, they do not constitute themselves the judges of said court.

ART. 6. The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other.

ART. 7. In order that the freemen of this state might enjoy the benefit of election as equally as may be, each town within this state that consists or may consist of eighty taxable inhabitants, within one septenary or seven years next after the establishing of this constitution, may hold elections therein, and choose each two representatives; and each other inhabited town in this state, may in like manner choose one representative, to represent them in General Assembly, during the said septenary or seven years. And after that, each inhabited town may, in like manner, hold such election, and choose one representative, forever thereafter.

ART. 8. The House of Representatives of the freemen of this state shall consist of persons most noted for wisdom and virtue, to be chosen by ballot by the freemen of every town in this state, respectively, on the first Tuesday of September, annually, forever.

ART. 9. The representatives so chosen, (a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for transacting any other

business than raising a state-tax, for which two-thirds of the members elected shall be present,) shall meet on the second Thursday of the succeeding October, and shall be styled *The General Assembly of the State of Vermont*: they shall have power to choose their Speaker, Secretary of State, their Clerk, and other necessary officers of the house; sit on their own adjournments; prepare bills and enact them into laws; judge of the elections and qualifications of their own members: they may expel members, but not for causes known to their constituents antecedent to their election; they may administer oaths and affirmations in matters depending before them; redress grievances; impeach state criminals; grant charters of incorporation; constitute towns, boroughs, cities and counties: they may annually, on their first session after their election, in conjunction with the Council, (or oftener if need be) elect judges of the Supreme and several county and probate courts, sheriffs, and justices of the peace; and also, with the Council, may elect major-generals and brigadier-generals, from time to time, as often as there shall be occasion; and they shall have all other powers necessary for the legislature of a free and sovereign state. But they shall have no power to add to, alter, abolish, or infringe, any part of this constitution.

ART. 10. The supreme executive Council of this state shall consist of a Governour, Lieutenant-Governour, and twelve persons, chosen in the following manner, to wit:—the freemen of each town shall, on the day of the election for choosing representatives to attend the General Assembly, bring in their votes for governour, with his name fairly written, to the constable, who shall seal them up and write on them, "*Votes for Governour*," and deliver them to the representative chosen to attend the General Assembly. And at the opening of the General Assembly there shall be a committee appointed, out of the Council and Assembly, who after being duly sworn to the faithful discharge of their trust, shall proceed to receive, sort, and count the votes for the governour, and declare the person who has the major part of the votes, to be Governour for the year ensuing. And if there be no choice made, then the Council and General Assembly, by their joint-ballots, shall make choice of a Governour. The Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, shall be chosen in the manner above directed. And each freeman shall give in twelve votes for twelve councillors, in the same manner, and the twelve highest in nomination shall serve, for the ensuing year, as councillors.

ART. 11. The Governour, and in his absence the Lieutenant-Governor, with the Council, (a major part of whom, including the Governour or Lieutenant-Governour, shall be a quorum to transact business) shall have power to commission all officers, and also to appoint officers, except where provision is or shall be otherwise made by law, or this frame of government; and shall supply every vacancy in any office, occasioned by death, or otherwise, until the office can be filled in the manner directed by law, or this constitution:—

They are to correspond with other states; transact business with officers of government, civil and military, and to prepare such business as may appear to them necessary to lay before the General Assembly: they shall sit as judges to hear and determine on impeachments, taking to their assistance, for advice only, the judges of the Supreme Court; and shall have power to grant pardons and remit fines, in all cases whatsoever, except in treason, and murder, in which they shall have power to grant reprieves, but not to pardon until after the end of the next session of Assembly; and except in cases of impeachment in which there shall be no remission or mitigation of punishment, but by act of legislation; they are to take care that the laws be faithfully executed: they are to expedite the execution of such measures as may be resolved upon by the General Assembly; and they may draw upon the treasury for such sums as may be appropriated by the House of Representatives: they may also lay embargos, or prohibit the exportation of any commodity for any time not exceeding thirty days, in the recess of the house only. They may grant such licences as shall be directed by law; and shall have power to call together the General Assembly, when necessary, before the day to which they shall stand adjourned. The Governour shall be captain-general and commander in chief of the forces of the state, but shall not command in person, except advised thereto by the Council, and then only so long as they shall approve thereof. And the Lieutenant-Governour shall, by virtue of his office, be lieutenant-general of all the forces of the state. The Governour, or Lieutenant-Governour, and the Council, shall meet at the time and place with the General Assembly: the Lieutenant-Governour shall, during the presence of the commander in chief, vote and act as one of the Council; and the Governour, and in his absence the Lieutenant-Governour, shall, by virtue of their offices, preside in Council, and have a cast-

ing, but no other vote. Every member of the Council shall be a justice of the peace for the whole state, by virtue of his office. The Governour and Council shall have a Secretary, and keep fair books of their proceedings, wherein any councillor may enter his dissent, with his reasons to support it. And the Governour may appoint a secretary, for himself and his Council.

ART. 12. The representatives having met and chosen their speaker and clerk, shall each of them, before they proceed to business, take and subscribe, as well the oath or affirmation of allegiance herein after directed, (except where they shall produce certificates of their having heretofore taken and subscribed the same,) as the following oath or affirmation, viz. "*You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that as a member of this Assembly you will not propose or assent to any bill, vote, or resolution, which shall appear to you injurious to the people, nor do or consent to any act or thing whatever, that shall have a tendency to lessen or abridge their rights and privileges, as declared by the constitution of this state; but will in all things conduct yourself as a faithful, honest representative and guardian of the people, according to the best of your judgment and abilities. (In case of an oath) So help you God, (and in case of an affirmation) under the pains and penalties of perjury.*"

ART. 13. The doors of the house in which the General Assembly of this commonwealth shall sit, shall be open, for the admission of all persons who behave decently, except only when the welfare of the state may require them to be shut.

ART. 14. The votes and proceedings of the General Assembly shall be printed (when one third of the members think it necessary) as soon as convenient after the end of each session, with the yeas and nays on any question, when required by any member, (except where the votes shall be taken by ballot,) in which case every member shall have a right to insert the reasons of his vote, upon the minutes.

ART. 15. The style of the laws of this state, in futuro to be passed, shall be, *It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Vermont.*

ART. 16. To the end that laws before they are enacted may be more maturely considered, and the inconvenience of hasty determinations as much as possible, prevented, all bills which originate in the Assembly shall be laid before the Governour and Council, for their revision and concur-

rence, or proposals of amendment, who shall return the same to the assembly, with their proposals of amendment, if any, in writing; and if the same are not agreed to by the Assembly, it shall be in the power of the Governor and Council to suspend the passing of such bills until the next session of the legislature. *Provided*, that if the Governor and Council shall neglect or refuse to return any such bill to the Assembly, with written proposals of amendment, within five days, or before the rising of the legislature, the same shall become a law.

ART. 17. No money shall be drawn out of the treasury, unless first appropriated by act of legislation.

ART. 18. No person shall be elected a representative until he has resided two years in this state, the last of which shall be in the town for which he is elected.

ART. 19. No member of the Council, or House of Representatives, shall directly or indirectly receive any fee or reward to bring forward or advocate any bill, petition, or other business to be transacted in the legislature, or advocate any cause as counsel in either house of legislation, except when employed in behalf of the state.

ART. 20. No person ought in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason, or felony, by the legislature.

ART. 21. Every man of the full age of twenty-one years, having resided in this state for the space of one whole year next before the election of representatives, and is of a quiet and peaceable behaviour, and will take the following oath or affirmation, shall be entitled to all the privileges of a freeman of this state.

"You solemnly swear (or affirm) that whenever you give your vote or suffrage touching any matter that concerns the state of Vermont, you will do it so as in your conscience you shall judge will most conduce to the best good of the same, as established by the constitution, without fear or favour of any man."

ART. 22. The inhabitants of this state shall be trained and armed for its defence, under such regulations, restrictions, and exceptions, as Congress, agreeably to the constitution of the United States, and the legislature of this state, shall direct. The several companies of militia shall, as often as vacancies happen, elect their captain, and other officers, and the captains and subalterns shall nominate and recommend their field-officers, of their respective regiments, who shall appoint their staff-officers.

The first of these is the question of the standard of living. It is well known that the standard of living in this country is generally higher than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the abundance of natural resources, the high level of technological development, and the high level of education. The second factor is the question of the distribution of income. It is well known that the distribution of income in this country is generally more equitable than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization. The third factor is the question of the health of the population. It is well known that the health of the population in this country is generally better than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization.

The fourth factor is the question of the life expectancy of the population. It is well known that the life expectancy of the population in this country is generally longer than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization. The fifth factor is the question of the quality of life. It is well known that the quality of life in this country is generally higher than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization. The sixth factor is the question of the social organization. It is well known that the social organization in this country is generally more advanced than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization.

The seventh factor is the question of the political organization. It is well known that the political organization in this country is generally more advanced than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization. The eighth factor is the question of the economic organization. It is well known that the economic organization in this country is generally more advanced than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization. The ninth factor is the question of the cultural organization. It is well known that the cultural organization in this country is generally more advanced than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization.

The tenth factor is the question of the religious organization. It is well known that the religious organization in this country is generally more advanced than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization. The eleventh factor is the question of the scientific organization. It is well known that the scientific organization in this country is generally more advanced than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization. The twelfth factor is the question of the artistic organization. It is well known that the artistic organization in this country is generally more advanced than in any other country in the world. This is due to a number of factors, including the high level of technological development, the high level of education, and the high level of social organization.

ART. 23. All commissions shall be in the name of the freemen of the state of Vermont, sealed with the state seal, signed by the Governour, and in his absence the Lieutenant Governour, and attested by the secretary: which seal shall be kept by the Governour.

ART. 24. Every officer of the state, whether judicial or executive, shall be liable to be impeached by the General Assembly, either when in office, or after his resignation, or removal, for mal-administration. All impeachments shall be before the Governour and Council, who shall hear and determine the same, and may award costs; and no trial or impeachment shall be a bar to a prosecution at law.

ART. 25. As every freeman, to preserve his independence (if without a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in, establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility, unbecoming freemen, in the possessors, or expectants, and faction, contention and discord among the people. But if any man is called into publick service to the prejudice of his private affairs, he has a right to a reasonable compensation; and whenever an office through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it, the profits ought to be lessened by the legislature. And if any officer shall wittingly and wilfully take greater fees than the law allows him, it shall everafter disqualify him from holding any office in this state, until he shall be restored by act of legislation.

ART. 26. No person in this state shall be capable of holding or exercising more than one of the following offices at the same time, viz. Governour, Lieutenant-Governour, judge of the Supreme Court, treasurer of the state, member of the Council, member of the General Assembly, surveyor-general, or sheriff. Nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the authority of Congress, be eligible to any appointment in the legislature, or of holding any executive or judiciary office under this state.

ART. 27. The treasurer of the state shall before the Governour and Council give sufficient security to the secretary of the state, in behalf of the General Assembly, and each high sheriff, before the first judge of the county court, to the treasurer of their respective counties, previous to their respectively entering upon the execution of their offices, in such manner and in such sums, as shall be directed by the legislature.

ART. 28. The treasurer's account shall be annually audited, and a fair statement thereof be laid before the General Assembly, at their session in October.

ART. 29. Every officer, whether judicial, executive, or military, in authority under this state, before he enters upon the execution of his office shall take and subscribe the following oath, or affirmation, of allegiance to this state (unless he shall produce evidence that he has before taken the same;) and also the following oath or affirmation of office, except military officers, and such as shall be exempted by the legislature:

THE OATH, OR AFFIRMATION, OF ALLEGIANCE.

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will be true and faithful to the state of Vermont, and that you will not directly or indirectly, do any act or thing injurious to the constitution or government thereof, as established by convention. (If an oath) so help you God, (if an affirmation) under the pains and penalties of perjury."

THE OATH, OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

"You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you, and will therein do equal right and justice to all men, to the best of your judgment and abilities, according to law. (If an oath) so help you God, (if an affirmation) under the pains and penalties of perjury."

ART. 30. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governour, or Lieutenant-Governour, until he shall have resided in this state four years next preceeding the day of his election.

ART. 31. Trials of issues proper for the cognizance of a jury, in the Supreme and county Courts, shall be by jury, except where parties otherwise agree: and great care ought to be taken to prevent corruption, or partiality in the choice and return, or appointment, of juries.

ART. 32. All prosecutions shall commence, By the authority of the state of Vermont: all indictments shall conclude with these words, against the peace and dignity of the state; and all fines shall be proportioned to the offences.

ART. 33. The person of a debtor, where there is not strong presumption of fraud, shall not be continued in prison, after delivering up and assigning over bona fide, all his estate, real and personal, in possession, reversion, or remainder, for the use of his creditors, in such manner as shall be hereafter regulated by law. And all prisoners, unless in

execution, or committed for capital offences, when the proof is evident or presumption great, shall be bailable, by sufficient sureties; nor shall excessive bail be exacted for bailable offences.

ART. 34. All elections, whether by the people, or the legislature, shall be free and voluntary; and any elector who shall receive any gift, or reward, for his vote, in meat, drink, monies, or otherwise, shall forfeit his right to elect at that time, and suffer such other penalty as the law shall direct; and any person who shall directly or indirectly give, promise, or bestow, any such rewards to be elected, shall thereby be rendered incapable to serve for the ensuing year, and be subject to such further punishment as a future legislature shall direct.

ART. 35. All deeds and conveyances of land shall be recorded in the town clerk's office, in their respective towns, and for want thereof, in the county clerk's office of the same county.

ART. 36. The legislature shall regulate entails, in such manner as to prevent perpetuities.

ART. 37. To deter more effectually from the commission of crimes, by continued visible punishments less necessary, means ought to be provided for punishing by hard labour, those who shall be convicted of crimes not capital whereby the criminal shall be employed for the benefit of the public, or for the reparation of injuries done to private persons; and all persons, at proper times, ought to be permitted to see them at their labour.

ART. 38. The estates of such persons as may destroy their own lives shall not for that offence be forfeited, but descend or ascend, in the same manner as if such persons had died in a natural way. Nor shall any article which shall accidentally occasion the death of any person be henceforth deemed a deadand, or in any wise forfeited, on account of such misfortune.

ART. 39. Every person of good character who comes to settle in this state, having first taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the same, may purchase, or by other just means acquire, hold, and transfer, land, or other real estate, and after one year's residence shall be deemed a free denizen thereof, and entitled to all the rights of a natural born subject of this state: except, that he shall not be capable of being elected Governour, Lieutenant-Governour,

treasurer, councillor, or representative in Assembly, until after two years' residence.

ART. 40. The inhabitants of this state shall have liberty in seasonable times to hunt, and fowl, on the lands they hold, and on other lands not inclosed, and in like manner to fish in all boatable and other waters (not private property,) under proper regulations to be hereafter made and provided by the General Assembly.

ART. 41. Laws for the encouragement of virtue and prevention of vice and immorality ought to be constantly kept in force and duly executed, and a competent number of schools ought to be maintained in each town, for the convenient instruction of youth, and one or more grammar schools be incorporated, and properly supported, in each county in this state. And all religious societies or bodies of men that may be hereafter united or incorporated for the advancement of religion, and learning, or for other pious and charitable purposes, shall be encouraged and protected in the enjoyment of the privileges, immunities, and estates which they in justice ought to enjoy, under such regulations as the General Assembly of this state shall direct.

ART. 42. The declaration of the political rights and privileges of the inhabitants of this state, is hereby declared to be a part of the constitution of this commonwealth, and ought not to be violated on any pretence whatever.

ART. 43. In order that the freedom of this commonwealth may be preserved inviolate forever, there shall be chosen by ballot, by the freemen of this state, on the last Wednesday in March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and on the last Wednesday in March in every seven years thereafter, thirteen persons, who shall be chosen in the same manner the Council is chosen, except they shall not be out of the Council or General Assembly, to be called the *Council of Censors*, who shall meet together on the first Wednesday of June next ensuing their election, the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a convention, in which two-thirds of the whole number elected shall agree; and whose duty it shall be to inquire, whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part, during the last septenary, (including the year of their service,) and whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their

duty as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution. They are also to inquire whether the publick taxes have been justly laid, and collected in all parts of this commonwealth; in what manner the publick monies have been disposed of, and whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers, and records; they shall have authority to pass publick censures, to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as shall appear to them to have been passed contrary to the principles of the constitution: these powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year from the day of their election, and no longer. The said Council of Censors shall also have power to call a convention, to meet within two years after their sitting, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of this constitution which may be defective, explaining such as may be thought not clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary, for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people. But the articles to be amended, and the amendments proposed, and such articles as are proposed to be added or abolished, shall be promulgated at least six months before the day appointed for the election of such convention, for the previous consideration of the people, that they may have an opportunity of instructing their delegates on the subject.

SEC. 3. *Judiciary.* The *judiciary powers* are vested in the Supreme and County Courts; a Court of Probate for the settlement of estates, consisting of one Judge in each district; and the Justices of the Peace in each town.

The *Supreme Court*, consisting of three judges, annually holds one session in each county,* and has original jurisdiction in criminal actions, and civil causes, and those in which

3. Where are the judiciary powers vested? What is said of the supreme court? the county court? justices of the peace?

*Except *Grand Isle*. Causes for the supreme court arising in this county are tried in Franklin county.

the State is a party ; and have appellate jurisdiction in cases originally tried in the county courts. They are constituted a Court of Chancery, and are vested with the powers usually exercised by that court.

The *County Court*, consisting of two side judges in each county, the chief judge being one of the judges of the supreme court, annually hold two sessions. They have original jurisdiction in criminal causes, excepting for the higher crimes ; in all civil causes except where the State is a party ; and where justices have exclusive jurisdiction.

Justices of the Peace have original jurisdiction in all causes where the amount does not exceed one hundred dollars, excepting in actions for slander, false imprisonment, replevin above seven dollars, trespass on freehold, and where the titles to land are concerned.

SEC. 4. *Punishment of Crimes.* Treason, murder, arson and perjury where life is jeopardized, are punishable with death.— Burglary, rape, robbery, perjury and arson without death, forgery, theft, polygamy, adultery, incest, counterfeiting and swindling, by imprisonment at hard labour, or fines not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. *Military Establishment.* The militia comprises all the able bodied men, with a few exceptions, between the ages of *eighteen* and *forty-five* years. Every one that does military duty is exempted from a poll tax, and is required to keep himself constantly provided with the necessary arms and equipments, ready for military duty.

4. What crimes are punishable by death ? How are inferior crimes punished ?

5. Of what is the militia composed ? What is required of them ? From what are they exempt ? What is the present number ? How are they divided ? How often are they reviewed ?

The whole militia at present amounts to about *twenty-four thousand* men. They are divided into four divisions, comprising ten brigades, which are subdivided into thirty-five regiments, consisting of from eight to twelve companies each. The companies are annually reviewed in their several towns, on the first Tuesday in June ; and in the fall once in two years, there is a regimental review.

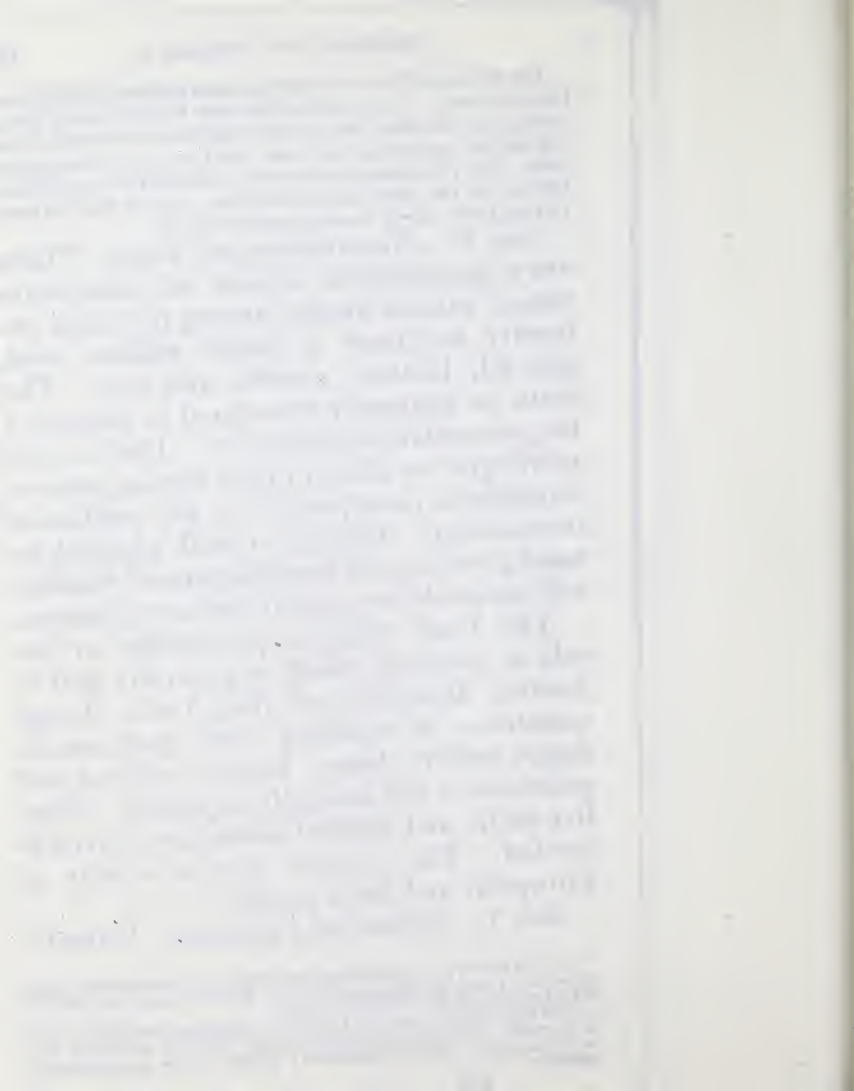
SEC. 6. *Manufactures and Trade.* There are a considerable number of manufactories of various kinds ; among the most extensive are those of paper, cotton, wool, gin, oil, leather, marble and iron. The state is eminently calculated to become a large manufacturing district. The fine mill privileges on almost every stream, present advantages unsurpassed in any section of our country. Being also well adapted for wool growing, the manufacture of woollens will no doubt eventually become extensive.

The *Trade* consists principally in the sale of produce, which is generally sent to Boston, Montreal, and New-York. Large quantities of excellent beef, pork, maple sugar, butter, cheese, lumber, and pot and pearl ashes, are annually exported. Many live cattle and *excellent* horses are driven to market. The imports consist chiefly of European and India goods.

SEC. 7. *Science and Literature.* In the fa-

6. What are the principal articles of manufacture ? Is the state calculated to become a large manufacturing district ? In what does the trade consist ? What are the exports ? What the imports ?

7. What is said of Science and Literature ? How many colleges are there in Vermont ? Academies ? Common Schools ? What is said of the Vermont University ? What of Middlebury College ? How are schools supported ?



cilities for acquiring an education, and the general diffusion of knowledge, this state is surpassed by none. Every town is divided into districts, in which schools are supported most of the year. There are two colleges, twenty academies, and upwards of sixteen hundred common besides many private schools.

The *Vermont University* was established at Burlington, by an act of the Legislature in 1791. It did not go into operation till 1800; and although it has suffered a series of misfortunes, it is now in a flourishing condition.

"The President and Fellows of Middlebury College" were incorporated in 1800, and the institution commenced operations the same year. It is now flourishing, and has been supported entirely by private donations.

About 120,000 acres of land are reserved for the support of various establishments for education. In addition to the funds derived from this source, a tax is levied for the support of common schools. These are accessible to every one rich and poor, and persons unable to read or write are seldom to be found.

Sec. 3. Religion. In Vermont the institutions of the Christian Religion are very generally regarded. The whole number of preachers of all denominations, is about three hundred. They are principally the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians, Free-will Baptists, Christians, and Universalists.

Sec. 9. Population and Character. Vermont has been constantly increasing in pop-

8. What is said of Religion? How many preachers are there? What are the principal denominations?

9. What is said of population? What was it in 1820? What is said of the early inhabitants? Has the character of the people undergone a change?

ulation with more or less rapidity ever since its first settlement. In 1781 the number of inhabitants was estimated at 7,000 ; in 1791, at 85,000 ; in 1800, at 154,000 ; in 1810, at 217,000 ; and in 1820, at 235,000.

The early inhabitants of Vermont were distinguished for enterprise, and from their situation were not remarkable for intellectual acquirements. They were rude and uncultivated, brave and intrepid ; and from being constantly exposed to danger in various forms, and being obliged to surmount all their difficulties by personal exertions, they were very self-confident, and acquired lofty notions of liberty and independence.

In addition to the hardships and privations inseparably connected with an infant settlement, they often suffered severely from the depredations of the savages. The controversies in which they were engaged, were calculated to elicit their moral, as well as physical resources ; and in the history of their times, we find much of that boldness and energy of character, that stern inflexibility of purpose, which characterised the ancients.

The manners and character of the people have undergone a considerable change. The former inhabitants, conscious of their own disadvantages, early made provisions for the establishment of schools.—Hence the superior facilities which are now enjoyed for acquiring an education, the diffusion of knowledge, and that general intelligence and comparative refinement which is seen among the inhabitants of this state.

The Vermonters have ever been characterised by their hospitality, temperance, industry and frugality. They are firmly attached to freedom ; and we may indulge the hope that by the gradual introduction of the elegancies and luxuries of life, the sterner virtues which our fathers so eminently possessed have not been impaired by their posterity.

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CHAPTER XI.

SEC. 1. The State of Vermont is divided into thirteen counties; Windham, Windsor, Orange, Washington, Caledonia, Essex, and Orleans, east of the mountains; and Bennington, Rutland, Addison, Chittenden, Grand Isle, and Franklin on the west.

These counties are subdivided into two hundred and forty-five townships, which are generally about six miles square. There are a number of gores of small extent, which have never been organized as towns.

The seat of government is at Montpelier, where a building has been erected for the accommodation of the Assembly. Each of the counties has a capital or shire town, where the principal courts are held, and most of the judiciary concerns of the county are transacted.

SEC. 2. *Windham County*, situated in the southeast part of the state, is divided into twenty-four townships. It contains 780 square miles, and near 30,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most populous and wealthy

1. Into how many counties is Vermont divided? Name them. Into how many towns are the counties subdivided? Where is the seat of government?

2. How is Windham county situated? What is said of it? What is its population? Which is the shire town? Which is the largest town? Describe it.

These questions, with little variation, will apply to all the counties.

CHAPTER II

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counties in the state, and contains several very flourishing villages.

NEW-FANE is the shire town. It is a good township of land, and contains three villages. It is twelve miles from Brattleboro'.

BRATTLEBORO' is the principal town in the county and one of the most flourishing in the state. Within its limits at Fort Dummer, the first settlement was made in the state. It contains two villages; the east is a place of considerable business and supplies a great part of the county with their heavy goods, from its situation on the river. The scenery around it is remarkably fine and it is noticed by travellers as very peculiar. Printing and book-binding, and the manufacture of paper, cotton and wool, are carried on to considerable extent. It is said to be the richest village of its size in New-England.

ROCKINGHAM is also a rich town. At the village of Bel-lows Falls much business is done, and from the immense water power on the river it must eventually become a large manufacturing place.

SEC. 3. *Windsor County* contains about 990 square miles, and is divided into twenty three townships, containing near 40,000 inhabitants. Most of the towns are thickly settled, and several have populous villages. It is 48 miles long and 30 wide.

WOODSTOCK is the shire town. The principal village is situated on the Queechy river, and is generally known by the name of "Woodstock green." It is a place of considerable business, which is gradually increasing. The publick buildings are a court house, jail, and four churches.

Windsor is the largest town in the county and one of the most populous in the state. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Connecticut, is compactly built, and contains more elegant situations than any other village in the State. The publick buildings are the state prison, three churches, a court house and an academy.

SEC. 4. *Orange County* contains 650 square miles and is divided into 17 townships. It

contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is 34 miles long and 28 wide. This is the third county in the state in point of wealth and is generally thickly settled. *Chelsea* is the shire town and a place of considerable business.

Randolph, situated on the White River, is the most interesting town in the county. The principal village, called "Randolph hill," is situated on an eminence near the centre of a fertile township, and from it may be seen nearly one hundred miles of the Green Mountain range.

Royallton is also a pleasant village and was formerly a place of much business, but has now considerably declined.

SEC. 5. *Washington County*, situated in the centre of the State, is divided into seventeen townships, and contains upwards of 600 square miles and about 15,000 inhabitants. It is 36 miles long and 31 wide.

Montpelier is the shire town, and capital of the State. It contains a very pleasant and wealthy village situated on the banks of Onion river and has an extensive water power. The business of the place is considerable, and rapidly increasing. The publick buildings are, the state house, court house, several churches, an academy and a masonick hall.

SEC. 6. *Caledonia County* is divided into seventeen townships, and contains about 700 square miles and 17,000 inhabitants.

Danville is the shire town, and contains a court house, jail and three churches. This county is at present but thinly inhabited and contains some small villages.

SEC. 7. *Essex County*, situated in the north-east corner of the State, is divided into 18 townships, and contains 620 square miles and upwards of 3300 inhabitants.

The settlements are confined principally to the river towns. Some back towns are nearly uninhabited. *Guildhall* is the capital.

SEC. 8. *Orleans County*, in the north part of the state, is divided into 23 townships, and contains about 850 square miles, and 6800 inhabitants.

At present it is thinly settled, but from the nature and richness of the soil, it will ultimately become one of the most populous counties in the State. *Irishburgh* is the shire town.

SEC. 9. *Bennington County*, situated in the southwest corner of the State, is divided into seventeen townships, and contains 610 square miles and upwards of 16,000 inhabitants. Bennington and Manchester are the shire towns.

Bennington, celebrated for the battle which was fought near it, is a rich farming town, thickly settled and one of the oldest in the State. The publick buildings are a court house, jail, church, and academy. The manufacture of wool, cotton, and paper are here carried on to a considerable extent.

Manchester south village is situated on a pleasant elevation, and is a place of some business. The publick buildings are an academy, church, court house and jail. The town contains several quarries of beautiful white marble, which in several places is extensively manufactured.

SEC. 10. *Rutland County* is divided into 26 townships, and contains 948 square miles and about 30,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most wealthy and populous counties in the state. The soil is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture and is generally well cultivated.

Rutland, the shire town, is pleasantly situated a few miles from the base of the Green Mountains, and is a place of some trade. The publick buildings are churches, a court house, jail, and masonick hall.

Castleton, a pleasant village ten miles from Rutland, is celebrated for a fine Medical Institution.

Poultney is a rich farming town and contains two large and handsome villages.

SEC. 11. *Addison County* contains 700 square miles and is divided into 23 townships, containing 25,000 inhabitants. It is 33 miles long and 30 wide. It is a rich farming county, and well adapted to agricultural purposes.

Middlebury, the shire town, is situated on Otter Creek, and is a wealthy and flourishing village. The water privileges here are very fine, and there is a large cotton manufactory, besides woollen and marble, which are extensively carried on. The publick buildings are a court house, jail, churches, and the colleges.

Fergennes, the only city in the State, is situated at the head of navigation on Otter Creek, 12 miles below Middlebury. It is a place of considerable business, and has as fine water privileges as any town can boast of, and which, were they managed with enterprise would render it by far the largest town in the State. Large quantities of iron ware, marble, and wool are here manufactured. The city is 480 by 400 rods in extent and contains about 1000 inhabitants.

SEC. 12. *Chittenden County*, situated on Lake Champlain, is divided into 16 townships, containing 500 square miles and 16,000 inhabitants. It is 30 miles long and 22 broad. The soil is various, in some places being pine plain, in others a rich loam, and in others a rich alluvial.

Burlington, the shire town, is a delightful village situated on Burlington Bay, and much the largest in the State. It is built upon a gentle declivity, which descends to the south and west, affording a fine view of the lake and adjacent country. The publick buildings are, the colleges, a court house and two churches. It is a port of entry, and the town contains 1650 inhabitants.

SEC. 13. *Grandisle County* is divided into five townships, and contains eighty two square miles. It comprises the principal islands in Lake Champlain, and is the smallest and least populous county in the state. *North Hero* is the shire town.

SEC. 14. *Franklin County*, situated in the northwest corner of the State, is divided into nineteen townships, containing 730 square miles and upwards of 17,000 inhabitants.

St. Albans, the shire town, is a flourishing village and a place of much business. The publick buildings are churches, a court house, jail and an academy.

At *Swanton* are found large quantities of marble, which is extensively manufactured.

APPENDIX.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

The Geology and Mineralogy of Vermont are, at present, very imperfectly known. But little attention has, until recently, been given to these subjects, and the mineral and geological character of many parts of the State remain totally unexplored.

The following, taken from "Thompson's Ga-*

* Originally from Professor Hall's Catalogue.

zetleer," is the most correct account that has been published.

Geology. The general geological character of the State is decidedly primitive. Some alluvial tracts occur on the river and lake shore, but are not extensive. Beginning at the lake and proceeding easterly, the ranges are nearly as follows;—

1st, Old Red Sandstone in an interrupted range. 2d, Graywacke. 3d, Transition, or Metaliferous Limestone alternating with Transition Argillite. 4th, Transition, or Carboniferous Sandstone. 5th, Transition Argillite. 6th, Primitive Argillite. 7th, Sparry Limestone. 8th, Granular Limestone. 9th, Granular Quartz containing hematitic iron ore and manganese. 10th, Homblende Rock. 11th, Gneiss with alternating layers of Granite. 12th, Mica Slate constituting the middle ridge of the Green Mountains, and extending in many places a considerable distance down the eastern side.

These ranges of rocks extend from Canada to New Jersey, crossing the Hudson obliquely between the highlands and Albany. East of the ranges above named, the geological features are not so well defined, nor so well known. The ranges are frequently interrupted, and the rocks, which are primitive, are often in alternating layers.

Mica Slate and Gneiss are the most common rocks for a considerable distance down the east side of the mountains. Primitive Limestone is found in Londonderry, Weston, Ludlow, Plymouth, and the southeast part of Caledonia county.

An interrupted range of Serpentine appears in Whitingham, Halifax, Dover, Newfane, Athens, Windham, Chester, Cavendish, and again towards the north part of the state in Kellyvale and Troy. In connexion with Serpentine, are extensive beds of Steatite, Talc, and Chlorite.

Farther east, are found Homblende Rock, Gneiss, Granite, and Argillaceous Slate in interrupted ranges. A range of Granite extends through Windham county, passing Connecticut river at Bellows Falls into New Hampshire.

Granite appears again in Chester, Baltimore, and Weatherfield, in connexion with Gneiss, and constitutes Ashcutney mountain. Granite is the principal rock in the central and western part of Orange, east part of Washington, and, in noted masses, in the south part of Essex county.

Along Connecticut river, is an interrupted range of Argillaceous Slate. Argillaceous Slate also occurs in some towns in the interior. But little is yet known of the geology of the northeastern part of the state, and others have not been examined with that minuteness, which the subject deserves.

Minerology. Iron is the most common mineral found in Vermont. It occurs, in larger or smaller quantities, in all parts of the state. Small quantities of lead, zinc, and copper have been discovered.

Actynolite occurs in Windham, Grafton, Newfane, and Brattleborough. Agate mineral in Lyndon and Groton. Aluminous Slate in Pownal and Rockingham. Amethyst in Westminster and Ludlow. Amianthus in Weybridge, Mountholly, Kellyvale and Barton.

Argillaceous Slate in Dummerston, Brattleborough, Guilford, Vernon, Rockingham, Castleton, Pawlet and Berlin. Asbestos in Mountholly, Kellyvale, Troy, and Roxbury. Augite in Charlotte. Bitter Spar in Grafton, Bridgewater and Kellyvale. Blende, or Sulphuret of Zinc in Orwell.

Calcareous Spar is found in Vergennes, Shoreham, Cornwall, and Craftsbury. Calcareous Tufa in Clarendon, Middlebury and Burlington. Carbonate of Lime in all the western parts of the state, in Plymouth, Peacham and other towns in the eastern parts. Chlorite in Grafton, Windham, Castleton, Bethel, Stockbridge and Bridgewater.

Clay occurs in most parts of the state. Compact Limestone in most of the towns west of the mountains. Copper *Green Carbonate*, at Bellows Falls. Copperas, *Sulphate of Iron*, at Strafford, Shrewsbury, and Bridgewater. Cyanite, or Sappare, in Grafton, Bellows Falls, Norwich, and Sharon.

Diallage, or Smaragdite, in New-Haven. Dolomite in Jamaica. Epidote, in Middlebury, Chester and Berkshire. Feldspar, in Townshend, Thetford, and Monkton. Fetid Limestone, in Shoreham, and Bridport. Flint in Orwell. Fluete of Lime, in Putney and Rockingham. Garnet, in Bethel, Bridgewater, Woodstock, Grafton, Windham, Royalton, and Barnard.

Granular Limestone is found in most of the towns west of the mountains. Graphite, *Black lead*, or *Plumbago*, in Hancock. Hornblende in Jericho, Acton, Ludlow, Grafton, Chester and Royalton. Hornstone in Cornwall, Middlebury, Shoreham, Bridport, Orwell and Bennington. Indicolite at Bellows Falls.

Iron, Brown Oxyde, in Monkton, Ripton and Pittsford. *Chromate* in Kellyvale. *Magnetic Oxyde* in Somerset, Addison and Middlebury. *Micaceous Oxyde* in Jamaica and Newfane. *Nodular Argillaceous Oxyde* in Putney. *Red Oxyde* in Monkton and Brandon. *Specular*, in Newfane Rutland and Somerset. *Sulphuret* in Strafford, Middlebury, Shrewsbury, Timmouth and Poultney.

Jasper occurs in Middlebury. Kaolin, or *Porcelain earth*, in Monkton and Brookline. Lead, *Sulphuret*, or *Galena*, in Thetford and Sunderland. *Maclc*, or *Hollow Spar*, near Bellows Falls. *Magnesian Limestone* in Bennington. *Manganese, Oxyde*, in Bennington, Monkton, Brandon, Pittsford, Williston and Goshen.

Marble abounds in most of the towns west of the mountains. *Mari* is found in Peacham, Barnard and Benson. *Mica* in nearly all the towns in the state. *Novaculite*, or *Oil Stone*, in Memphremagog lake. *Pinite* at Bellows Falls. *Poystone* in Grafton. *Prehnite* at Bellows Falls.

Quartz occurs in all parts of the state. *Granular Quartz* in Vernon and Middlebury. *Greasy* in Grafton, Hancock and Middlebury. *Limpid*, or *Rock Crystal*, in Castleton, Waitsfield, St. Johnsbury, Grafton, Athens, Newfane and Rockingham. *Milky* in Stockbridge, Grafton and Middlebury. *Smoky* in Shrewsbury and Wardsborough. *Tabular* in Windham.

Schorn is found in Grafton, New-Fane, Brattleborough, Strafford, Bridgewater, Dummerston and Rockingham.—*Serpentine* in Kellyvale, Troy, Grafton, Cavendish, Ludlow, Windham and Newfane. *Siliceous Carbonate of Lime* in Middlebury and Swanton. *Stalactite* in Bennington, Dorset, Weybridge and Plymouth.

Staurolite occurs in Chester, Putney and Pittsfield.—*Steatite* in Bethel, Grafton, Bridgewater, Newfane and Westminster. *Talc* in Grafton, Windham, Ludlow, Athens, Montpelier and Hancock. *Tremolite* in Wardsboro' and at Bellows Falls. *Zoisite* in Wardsboro.

Many of the above minerals occur in numerous towns, which are not mentioned. The most prominent locations, only, have been given. The inquiries, on this subject, are becoming more extensive, and we hope, that the mineralogy of the state will receive more attention, and soon become better known.

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